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Meredith Eagle.

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etf LACONIA, N. H.

Golden Sorrow is a very good kind of sorrow to have, and the song called "Golden Sorrow," (40 cts.) by Mary Mark Lemon, is also a good thing to possess. It is sent as by Oliver Ditson & Co. Boston, who also include nine other pieces: namely, "An Hour before Day" (30 cts.) by Schone; "One Day a Youth," (40 cts.) a rather lack-a-daisy-cal affair by Pinsuti; "Under Lock and Key," (35 cts.) by Waldeck; "For You and Me," (35 cts.) by Pinsuti, and "My Little Queen," (30 cts) a charming song by Victor. The foregoing are all vocal. In addition we have "Lancers" (40 cts.) by Strauss' "In the opera of The Merry War"; Waldeck "Waltzes," (50 cts.) by D'Albert "The Brook" (40 cts. an easy arrangement "by LeBaron" and "Bric-brac Polka," (4 cts) by Coote.

RUMNEY.

Hayes & Perkins are building a road on the Mountain, preparatory to getting down a quantity of wood.

Many of the former citizens of Rumney have made up flying visits this summer, and more would be welcomed. They all agree that this is the dearest old valley to be found in a life's wanderings.

Arthur Dow, of Boston, an artist of more than ordinary ability, has been stopping with Mrs. J. Quincy, Sr., and made many fine sketches of our beautiful scenery.

Mr. John Ritchie, Jr., the editor of the *Science Observer*, who has been the guest of W. D. Baker, has returned to Boston. The scientific application of dynamite under his supervision revealed a wealth of minerals among our own hills as well as of those in Groton and Ellsworth.

Miss Addie Craig of Saxonville, is visiting her uncle, Deacon B. M. Craig.

DIED.

In Campton Sept. 1, of heart disease Mrs. Annie, wife of T. H. Smithers, aged 55 years. F.

In Campton, Sept. 3, Grace, daughter of the late Aaron Livermore of Roxbury, Mass., 33 years.

MEREDITH MATTERS.

M. R. Marshall has repaired his dam.

Frank Shaw with his bride from Canada was recently here.

Mrs. M. E. Lawrence has recovered from erysipelas in the eyes.

D. S. Corliss had a shaft broken recently by his colt falling upon it.

One of Alden Dias' horses recently kicked another in the shoulder so he was obliged to be killed.

Clarence Westcott has cut his foot badly with an axe.

Joseph Westcott is doing a good business in meat.

Miss J. A. Robinson is teacher of the school in district No. 17, lately began.

PLYMOUTH.

The common has been mowed.

Mrs. J. T. Cutter is in Bradford, Vt.

Mrs. Helen Kimball has returned.

A Raymond excursion party visited Mount Prospect one day this week.

John McCue has lately been night clerk at the Pemigewasset House.

Harry Mason is visiting in Manchester.

The drum corps will accompany the G. A. R. from here to Weirs.

The Town Clock Society meets with Mrs. Bass next Friday afternoon.

Rev. Mr. Shinn preaches at Woodsville and North Haverhill to-morrow.

Leonard Colburn is janitor at the Normal school.

The G. A. R. reunion at the Weirs next week. Thursday is the great day.

Miss Cora Heath is teaching school in the Fair ground district, and Miss Alma Harriman in district No. 3.

The operetta "Puss in Boots" is soon to be given here under the direction of Mrs. Kate McQuesten White.

Judge Rand, County Solicitor Batchellor and Editor Furber were recently here.

Levi Farmer, an old man residing alone in C. P. Leavitt's house on Beech Hill, was found dead in bed by John Huckins, Wednesday afternoon.

Telephone connection exists between here and Boston, Manchester, Concord, Lowell and other New England cities.

Philander Hill and wife of Contoocook, P. Q., and Mrs. Stephen D. Smith are visiting at Gilmore Houston's.

Rev. D. C. Knowles gave some interesting personal reminiscences of the late war before a fair audience at the Methodist vestry last evening.

Albert Elliot has lately arrived from the West and is visiting his daughter, Miss Lelia, at B. F. St. Clair's.

Several large excursion parties from cities below have been at the Pemigewasset House this week, some coming by special trains a portion of the way.

The Misses Faulkner of Boston, long time guests at the Pemigewasset House, have taken some fine photographic views of scenery about here by the new dry plate process.

J. C. Berry will run his popular Union Hotel during the Fair at the grounds as usual. Hot meals at all times and a good bill of fare. Remember it is just inside the entrance.

j 2t sept8

The Democratic Councillor Convention is at Woodsville, Sept. 14th, at 2 P. M. on the county, the same day and place at 8 P. M.

The Methodist Sunday School is proposing to have a basket picnic in Prospect new park next Saturday, Sept. 16. Speeches, singing and a general time will enliven the occasion.

The Pemigewasset House orchestra closed their engagement for the season this week and were the recipients of many enconiums from the guests for the fine music they have furnished during the past season.

F. S. Batchelder's three cylinder water engine is working more satisfactorily than at first and does good work with a circular saw, although various changes will be necessary to make its use more economical and efficient.

Rev. Mr. Robbins preached at the Methodist church last Sabbath, Rev. Kuowles assisting. His text was MATT. 22:42, "What think ye of Christ?" During his short stay here he was warmly greeted by his numerous old friends.

Republican state convention next Tuesday at Concord and the Democratic on the following day. The Congressional conventions will immediately follow. The Democratic state senatorial convention will be held here at the Town Hall, Thursday, the 28th, at 2 p. m.

F. W. Ballou, agent in this vicinity for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, went down to the depot Monday afternoon and expostulated with the drovers who pass south through here regularly on that day because of their alleged abuse of their animals. Quite an animated discussion occurred but nothing definite was done.

A PHENOMENON.—A pair of twin pine trees on the land of A. Lyford on Ward's Hill, which will be interesting for the scientific to examine. It consists of two pine trees, the diameter being 21 and 19 inches respectively, and height about 75 feet, the two trees growing one foot apart and a solid pine joined into each tree, being 40 inches in circumference. Carriages can easily be driven to it as it is only about 40 rods from the house. All who have examined them pronounce them to be the wonder of the day.

A fine, large audience enthusiastically greeted the Boston Juvenile Opera company at the Town Hall Saturday evening, a delegation being present from the Pemigewasset House. The troupe was hardly juvenile, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, although the members were all young. Neither, were they apparently, all professionals, as many appeared to be amateurs. Nevertheless "Cinderella" was most admirably performed and sang, and it is seldom that our village is favored with such an excellent and large troupe. The scenery was fine and appropriate, well set and managed. The grand ollio introductions were well rendered and received with great favor. Our citizens would be delighted to have the company visit us often.

The attendance at the Normal school is 35: of these 31 are from outside Plymouth.

The Universalist State convention is to meet with the society here on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 4 and 5. Any friends who may desire to assist us in entertaining the convention, will confer a favor by letting me know soon how many they will entertain.

Q. H. SHINN.

J. Blake of Suncook, S. Melvin and wife of Lawrence, Miss Augusta George of Wentworth, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cummings of Gardiner, Me., Mrs. J. B. Norton of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Dr. Hall and daughter of Madison, Wis., have lately been visiting here.

Young Charlie Ordway, an expert in climbing, who has frequently ascended the Pemigewasset House flag pole, did the same as regards that on Tufts' block yesterday, to replace the broken rope so the banner of this office with "Printing" on it could be hauled up once more.

At the recent law term of the supreme court several important decisions were made. In the case Worcester vs. town of Plymouth, on the Grafton county docket, an action to recover damages received from a defective highway, the court decided that there was no constitutional right of trial by jury but that the case might be referred. This decision in effect is simply that there is no constitutional right of a jury trial, and that the matter of trial or reference lies within the discretion of the court to be determined by circumstances. In the case of Laird vs. the Passumpsic railroad, pending in Grafton county for ten years or more which has been three times tried, occupying two weeks each time, and in which the jury disagreed on the first two trials and a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff on the third, the court have ordered judgment on the verdict, The case involves about $9,000.—*Union*.

The musicale at the Pemigewasset House Tuesday evening was a grand treat for our music loving people, it the opportunity to listen to piano playing by a genuine artist, being one that is seldom enjoyed, and the kindness of Prof. Orth in giving up his limited time here to the enjoyment of our people, deserves the sincere thanks of all who were so fortunate as to hear him. To Miss Clara I. Nichols, the promoter of the entertainment, much praise is due. The selections were as follows: 1, Sonata, Op. 27, "Moonlight," Beethoven, Prof. Orth; Reading, "Lady Wentworth," Nora Perry, Miss Nellie P. Nichols of Somerville, Mass.; 3, a, Impromptu, Op. 90, No. 2, Schubert; b, Nocturne in F sharp, Op. 15, No. 2, Chopin; c, Norwegian Cradle Song, Kjernif; Impromptu, Op. 142, Schubert; Prof. Orth; 4, Movement Musicale, Op. 7, Moszkowski, Miss Clara I. Nichols; Reading, "The Pilot's Story," Howells, Miss Nichols; Polonaise Heroque in E major, Liszt, Prof. Orth.

In his late horseback journey of nine days, Rev. Mr. Shinn's line of travel formed a large figure 8, there being, singularly enough, 92 miles in each half of it. He passed up the Pemigewasset valley through Bethlehem, Jefferson, Gorham, down the east side of the Presidential range, up the White Mt. Notch and back by Warren Summit, etc., having a very enjoyable time.

The C. P. Kellogg mentioned last week is not Charles P. F. Kellogg, son of Rev. S. G. Kellogg of Marlow, N. H., ex-presiding elder of the Concord district, Superintendent of Departments in the large establishment of Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, an honorable gentleman, whose character contrasts with that of the other as light with darkness. The similarity of names however has caused some persons to get the parties mixed. The other person referred to in the same article was "Satan" Maynard, as he is popularly termed, the notorious liar, coward, swindler, braggart, bogus newspaper canvasser, collector and writer, sneak and villain on a small scale, whose family live here while he beats his way in Boston, Newport, and numerous other places by his insinuating, "ubiquitous," Heathen Chinee hypocrisy.

New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute.

The grand opening of the second Annual Exhibition-Fair of the New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute is announced to take place in their mammoth Exhibition Building, Huntington Avenue, Boston, on Wednesday, September 6. The exhibition promises to far surpass the brilliant display of last Fall. Exhibits from twenty-seven States of the Union, and from many foreign countries will completely fill the immense building. The genius of the Inventor, and the skill of the Mechanic will be displayed in a thousand forms. Illuminated water displays, cascaded, and fountains will add a charm to the busy interior. The great Southern Railroad exhibit, a repetition of the Atlanta Exposition, will undoubtedly prove one of much interest to our agricultural readers. The ores, minerals, wood and field products of the South will be fully represented.

Another attractive feature of the Exhibition-Fair will be the great electric light display by Professor Edison and others. One thousand incandescent lights of Professor Edison's system, and 1000 are lights of other companies will illuminate the vast interior at night.

As before stated, the opening ceremonies will take place on Wednesday, September 6, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Governor Long presiding, assisted by the Governors of such other States as are represented by extensive exhibits. Mr. Edward Atkinson will deliver an address, and Reeves' American Band, of Providence, will enliven the occasion with choice musical selections. Exhibitors are notified to have their exhibit in complete order on the evening of September 5, as no work on exhibits will be permitted on the day of opening. A grand gala day is expected on the 6th, and a large, enthusiastic attendance is anticipated.

HEBRON.

We had a fine shower last Sunday evening and hope it will bring ten fall feed up some as it is looking badly now. There is to be but a small crop of potatoes.

Mr. O. Walker and wife of Ucland, Wisconsin, are visiting friends here.

E. A. Filley, of St. Louis, is visiting in town.

David Perkins is building a new house.

D. McClure and wife are visiting in Massachusetts.

The delegates chosen to the Democratic conventions are: G. W. McClure to the State; F. O. Morse to the Councillor; M. Jewell to the Senatorial.

A. Hartford has gone to Massachusetts and H. Hartford to Concord to work.

Stephen Dustin starts for Florida this week. M.

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M. N. LOVELL 41 E. Merrimack St. LOWELL, MASS.

The Art Amateur for September furnishes a notable array of flower designs for painting and embroidery, and handles a long list of art topics in its usual practical and interesting manner. Articles on cloisonne enamels, on book binding on the art of illumination and on curious shoes and pattens, are copiously handsomely illustrated. The story of Palissy the potter is retold and some very interesting examples of his work are given. The frontispiece also represents a notable piece of ceramic warr, which formerly belonged to Louis Napoleon. A majolica plate decorated with the portrait of a beautiful young woman to whom according to the and fashion of the sixteen century, it was sent, heaped with fruit or confectionery, as a betrothal gift. Among others subjects discussed are painting Ivory photgraph, stencilling with oil colors, design in silverware, and bad tast, in upholsterye. Summer art events in London and Paris receive ample notice, and William Magrath, a capital painter in Irish scenes, is biographically sketched. Price $4 per year single copies 35 cts. Montague Marks, publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

SOUVENIR ALBUMS OF TRAVEL THESE little ALBUMS have been imported by us for the express purpose of providing both children and their elders with ENTERTAINMENT AND INSTRUCTION in an attractive from and at a nominal price. Each ALBUM contains twelve views of the principal points of interest in one of the cities named below and has a pretty cover of Red, Blue or Brown handsomely stamped with Gold, with the name of the City in large Gold letters. Nothing of the kind has ever been offered at anything like the price we have put upon them. REASONS WHY THEY SELL: They are interesting to those who have been abroad in recalling to view the places they have visited. To those who may be reading about Foreign cities and wish to know the appearance of the Buildings, Parks Monuments, Statues, &c. Are both INTERESTING and INSTRUCTIVE to children who may be studying in their Geography about these very cities and who will readily gain twice We offer ALBUMS of London, Paris, Rome, St. Petersburg, Venice, Vienna, Berlin, Munich and Dresden, Also a very complete Album of Switzerland and for those who wish to know more about the Metropolis Of America, a beautifully colored Album of New York City. That dealers may furnish their customers with these charming Albms at a low price and be enabled to make a handsome profit themselves, we have made the very low price of $6.00 per gross. To avoid competition we have decided to give parties ordering sufficient quantities the control or their City or Town. CARY, FULTON & Co. Importers and Jobbers of Notions, Fancy Goods, &c. 80 Summer Street, Boston.

The death of Ex-Governor Goodwin at Portsmouth calls to mind the service rendered by him, and another of our prominent citizens, at an emergency when to hesitate would have been defeat, to act was to inspire all friends of liberty and Union. In 1861, when the call for troops came, Ichabod Goodwin was Governor, and associated with him as a member of his Council was Hon. Moody Currier of Manchester. Money in large amount was needed to equip troops and it was months before the legislature met to authorize a loan. What was to be done? A war Committee of the Governors Council was formed, with Moody Currier as Chairman, and upon his representation of the exigency, and with the confidence the capitalists had in him and the Governor, the vaults of the Manchester banks were thrown open, and $680,000 furnished, largely from that city, upon the personal responsibility of the war Committee.—Mr. Currier was chairman of this committee for nearly a year and a half, taking upon himself the burden of the work, greatly relieving and assisting Governor Goodwin, and distinguished himself in the executive ability displayed in equipping the troops.

SANDWICH.

Sylvester Carter of Sandwich Notch will leave his farm and mill and move to his former home in Massachusetts. Will either rent or sell here.

Three aged brothers, Elisha Marston, 81 years old, Caleb M. Marston, 79, Moulton H. Marston, 77, are all in good health and enjoying their accumulated wealth, of which each has had an abundance.

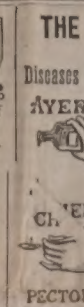
Albert C. Attwood has his new house nearly completed and it is a tidy and handsome building. Standing on Diamond Ledge hill and has one of the best views in town.

Nathaniel Burrows has built a dam to flow his meadow.

Stephen Vittum fell before a rack, loaded with unthrashed oats, and was run over, breaking his arm in two places beside other injuries.

Fred White has some very fine pears and the boys all know where they grow. A. B. C.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.



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In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no other so eminently merits the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically united, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results. It is the foundation of all the most prompt relief and permanent cures ever offered to patients of pulmonary diseases, affections and rapid curses, and is adapted to every variety of age and constitution, and is palatable, easy to take, safe and sure. Being the youngest children take it with pleasure, and prefer it to any other medicine. For Throat, ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, and Whooping-cough, Consumption, Throat Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Pulmonary Catarrh, the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs require active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

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ASHLAND.

E. F. Bailey is in poor health.

Alvah Carpenter has moved to Bridgewater.

Hon. Austin F. Pike, of Franklin, has been in town this week.

Wilder & Co. have a new book keeper.

Edward Clement has moved into Abel Mitchell's house formerly occupied by Esther Shepard.

George C. Rowe is expected home from Maine in a few days.

There is a prospect of two or three more houses being built this season.

Mrs. Frank Morse returned to Boston Thursday.

Walker's Real Estate

Truthfully and quite completely describes a long list of city and farm property for sale in this section and in Kansas. Catalogues SENT FREE on receipt of stamp accompanied by list of Kansas bargains, if desired. Loans of $250 and upwards placed on first-class Kansas security, paying 8 per cent. semi annual interest, net to the lender. Address A. E. Walker & Son, Walker's Block, Merrimack st., cor. Pine, Manchester, N. H. jdec7 '80tf eaapr1'82 1y

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Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culver well's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrated, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

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Kerosene Oil Stove.

Call at any stove store and ask to see the Boston Gem Improved Kerosene Stove. It is warranted to work equal to any stove in the market, and only costs but one-half the price. Is lighter to handle than any stove, and is warranted to wear as long; do not purchase your Kerosene Stove until you see this one.

Ask for the Boston Gem and take no other.

If your dealer has not got it, write to

F. MORANDI, 102 Union Street, *BOSTON, Mass.* jeas aug18tf

The Republican caucus on Monday evening was largely attended, chosen as Bartlett and E. J. Young were nominated delegates to the State and Congressional conventions: S. N. Stickney and J. Cole to the Senatorial; Erastus L. and Archie Robie to the Councillor; Alfred Merrill and E. F. Emerson to the County. The Republican Club was reorganized with T. J. Sanborn as president and E. J. Young, secretary.

WOODSTOCK.

Elmer E. Woodbury left for Concord Saturday, the 2nd. He expects to be absent about a week.

For Sale.—Two of the best stage lines in New Hampshire, with mails and stock to run them. Apply to W. E. Clough, Eagle Hotel, Keene, N. H. jeasdim

The grading on the new railroad is progressing quite fast.

A Loss Prevented.

Many lose their beauty from the hair falling or fading. Parker's Hair Balsam supplies necessary nourishment, prevents falling and grayness and is an elegant dressing. 1m js aug26

Many of our townsmen have visited the blueberry mountains at Mill Brook, and they report a small crop of berries on account of the severe drouth. N.

A Big Success.

"My wife was in bed two years with a complication of disorders her physician could not cure, when I was led to try Parker's Ginger Tonic. It was a big success. Three bottles cured her, at a cost of one dollar and fifty cents, and she is now as strong as any woman." R. D., Buffalo. 1m js aug26

School in district No. 3 commenced last Monday.

For thirty years Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator has been before the public as a cure for Heart Disease. It is no new, untried remedy; neither does it cure every disease known, but is a remedy for sleeplessness, nervousness and Heart disease. Pamphlet free of F. E. Ingalls, Concord, N. H. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. For sale by Druggists. jeas1m aug26

Miss Josie S. Gentles is in town on a vacation.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, whooping cough, croup, influenza, consumptions and all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. 50c and $1 a bottle. je-1y-marl

Why Should They.

No man or woman can do satisfactory work when the brain is dull, the nerve unsteady, the system relaxed, and they feel generally wretched. Why should anybody drag through their work in this condition when a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic will, at moderate cost, give them the strength and will to perform their duties satisfactorily.—Eo. 1m js aug26

It is thought that Frank B. Seligman who cut a severe gash in his knee some three weeks ago, will have a stiff knee.

"An Odd Street Scene."

He was seen in front of the office rubbing himself against the telegraph post like a decentish dog. "What's wrong?" we ventured to ask. "Got the fleas, guess," he said laconically; "have 'em every Spring, small lumps about the rectum; sore to the touch; they itch like blazes; a telegraph pole's like an oasis in the desert to me." Here then, was poor humanity suffering from a complaint which a few applications of Swayne's Ointment for Itching Piles, would have thoroughly eradicated. jeas1m aug26

E. B. Kenniston, Auctioneer, P. O. Address, West Campton, N. H. Terms Reasonable. june10-jeas-20t*

Miss Laura Smith is still down with typhoid fever.

A party of ladies and gentleman went up the East Branch on a fishing excursion. ALPHEUS.

It still continues very hot and dry.

Laura I. Smith is sick with typhoid fever.

W. A. Baston has been home on a visit.

Frank Fox has bought out Woodbury's grist mill and he is going to do the business now and keep store beside.

Barron O. Dearborn caught an owl that measured four feet from tip to tip. He was a comical looking bird.

George Boyce is very sick with typhoid fever.

Charlie Corning is in town on a vacation. E.

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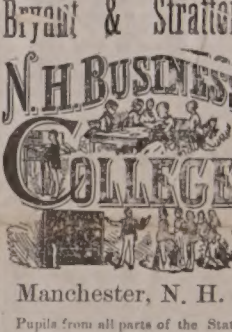

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A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence. JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York. jan23ealy

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Five cents to $500.00 premiums paid. 10 page Catalogue of coins mailing price 10 cents. For any person in mourning I do not Garfield. I will give 50 Foreign Stamps. I wish to buy 1 cent, small or electrotype of Washington and Martha. Cash. Farmers, How to Preserve Eggs. Simple and effective costs but little; keep your eggs when they bring 10 cents, and sell when they are 30 or 40 cents. Eggs have been kept two years. Recipe $1. Catalogue free. JOHN M. RICHARD, may21-jeasdim Lake Village, N. H.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which

South Sea Island Crabs.

On many of the South Sea Islands there also exists a species of crab or lobster of most uncanny aspect, but delicious eating, and being both scarce and difficult to procure is proportionably esteemed by the whites as well as by the natives. *I refer to the Burgus latro*, or robber crab, as he is called by the naturalists. He lives in a burrow of his own making, at the foot of a tree or among rocks, and daintily lines his dwelling with an immense quantity of fine cocoanut fibre, which he prepares himself from the husk. So well is this latter habit of his known that any native in want of fibre for canoe caulking, or what not, at once repairs to a crab burrow to procure it, and rarely fails in his object so long as he is able to get to the bottom of the burrow—which is not always the case, however, as the animal is generally astute enough to choose ground well intersected with large roots and rocks. It is a very singular animal to look at, and more resembles the hermit crab out of his shell than any other species, having, like the hermit, an exceedingly tender and vulnerable abdomen, gathered up like a bag underneath him, and of which he is uncommonly careful. He is armed with a formidable pair of pincers, of immense size and strength, by the aid of which he can carry off a cocoanut, husk it, and then break up the shell with the greatest ease. To any one who has noticed the great weight and size, and the extreme toughness and compactness of the cocoanut husk, it must be a matter of amazement that a creature so apparently insignificant as this crab should be thus able to tear open these husks with ease, and still more to crack the nut afterward. He manages the latter operation by commencing at the soft hole—the one out of which the young tree finally issues, and out of which we are accustomed to drink the juice—into this he manages to insert the point of his pincers, and working on this, is enabled to break the nut to pieces. In flavor they are as would be expected from the nature of their food, very much richer and more delicate than our lobster, which has to content himself with more homely fare; and those I was able to procure were either split open and fried in their own fat, or else baked in a native oven, which latter expedient generally answered best. I once heard of a native who, having found a very large burrow, inconsiderately put in his hand to pull out the occupant, when the wary crab caught him by the wrist in his terrible pincers, and in spite of his frantic efforts to get free, held him there for a whole day, until at last his friends, attracted by his cries, came to his rescue and effected his liberation by digging down on to the crab, and attacking his abdomen with a pointed stick, when he at once let go his hold of his captive, who never afterward fully recovered the use of his hand.

Plenty of Room for Inventors.

Our wants have become artificial. With successive generations, what once was luxuries develop into customary grants and eventually become necessities. Our condition is ameliorated, and hence our appreciation sharpened, while certain faculties have become dulled, and invention must supply their places or their deficiencies. When invention has produced an effect, it is for invention to extend and perfect it. Thus in every walk in life, it is for cunning brain and deft fingers to effect combinations or perfect the old, fearless of thwart or limit.

In proof that with improvements criticism becomes more keen and demand more imperative, we have only to look about us for promising fields to engage the inventor.

While the harvest of golden grain no longer falls before the classic sickle, and the haymaker has ceased to be a picturesque inspiration for the poet, the rest crops still demand laborious delving and grubbing, and the ripened fruits still call for human pickers to pluck them one by one. For the inventor who would devise a mode of removing half the blossoms from a peach tree without injuring the buds which form the next year's bearing stems there awaits a magnificent prize. Ramie and other fibers still defy the textile art, and the gorgeous aniline dyes fade with a Summer's sun.

Household fires, once synonyms of health and cheerfulness, are now the gloomy and noxious evidences of our heedlessness of things sanitary. These domestic conveniences which should minister to our comfort and well-being poison us insidiously but not the less surely. Our vaunted gaslights blacken our paint, kill our window plants and destroy our shade trees. Our sewers and drains are confounded in name and function, and both of them are poisonous. Our chimneys breathe forth smoke, which is unconsumed fuel, and hence wasteful. Our steam-boilers with partly consumed fuel, supply our engines with wet steam, and the engines (whose cylinders have to be supplied with oil through faulty design and workmanship) waste part of the remainder. Our houses, shod with no regard for humanity or for tractive effect, draw wagons or cars which rattle our teeth out, on roads or rails which rattle the vehicles to pieces. The explosives, which long ago were constrained to throw hurtful missiles for miles, have only in one instance—blasting—been employed in peaceful work. If we may except the gunpowder pile-driver, the precursor, perhaps, of a long line of explosive motors yet to come.

There is yet no ice-machine which will satisfactorily and economically compete with nature in supplying a commodity that has now become a necessity. The science of accumulation, to which the veteran Wise gave his life, and others nearly as well known have devoted so much time and skill, have not yet been developed from its infancy to guidance, still less to propulsion. A spark of fire has terrors greater far than the avalanche or the glacier.

For these and hundreds of other evils, inventive genius must provide the remedy, and as new and artificial wants arise and develop into necessities, upon the inventor, ever in the vanguard, devolves the duty of exploring the land of the possible and providing for the regions of the actual.

It might be said that as science after science falls into the ranks of knowledge, and art after art is added to the forces of man, the field of true invention would narrow, and that of improvement, combination and application correspondingly widen. And this distinction may not perhaps be improper to draw or inappropriate to apply. Certain it is that as observation and experience lay down the facts, and reason deduces therefrom the theories, and evolves from those again the laws which govern things tangible and forces intangible, the plane of the inventor will rise higher. It is to him that races unborn, nations unformed and countries unexplored look for their betterment and the achievement of their substantial welfare. Through him the antagonism between man and man—the final distinctions of caste and class—will be swept away, and better men of better lives, and higher pleasures and comforts, achieve the destiny written for them in the days when the rocky ribs of the earth were formed.

A Vile Conspiracy.

Jehiel Jasper strolled into the grocery store and post office of one of our back-country villages Saturday, and after standing around with his back at the fire until he was permeated with caloric, said:

"Well, I guess I'll read the news and get along towards home. Squire Perkinses paper come yet?" and he stepped behind the post-office boxes, as was his custom, to take it out and read it.

"Can't let you see it, Jehiel," said the postmaster; government has issued orders that my postmaster who allows a non-subscriber to read subscribers' papers will lose his position."

"No! You don't tell me? Well, if that ain't a good idea? It's a put up job; a gol darned conspiracy between these ere newspapers and the gov'ment to keep the multitude in ignorance, so that they can domineer it over the community. And they talk about this 'ere bein' a free country. It's drifting right into despotism just as fast as it can. How in thunder's a man to know what's goin' on if he don't read; an' now the gov'ment's settin' down on all ideas of addication, an' takin' away that privilege."

"Oh, not so bad as that, Jehiel," said the postmaster. "The government doesn't say anything against your subscribing for the paper yourself, you know."

"Sub scribin' for it! What d'ye take me for? I'ye suppose that I'm goin' to subscribe or a paper I've read fourteen years 'ight here by the stove without costin' me a cent? No, sir; I ain't a-goin to help 'em to oppress me by keepin me in ignorance. No, sir-ee."

And having got a supply of cheap plug tobacco "put on the slate," he jogged home—a thoroughly oppressed citizen.

It Is Said.

That the leaves of parsley eaten with a little vinegar after partaking of onions, will prevent the offensive breath that the latter impart;

That carbonic acid, diluted with ten parts of water and thrown into the cracks and crevices where ants or cockroaches abound, will drive them away;

That flannel has become yellow from being badly washed may be nicely whitened by soaking it two or three hours in a lather made of one-quarter of a pound of curd soap, two tablespoonfuls of powdered borax, and two tablespoonfuls of carbonic of ammonia, dissolved in five or six gallons of water;

That the yellow stain made by sewing machine oil, can be removed if, before washing in soap suds, the spots be carefully rubbed with a bit of cloth wet with ammonia;

That a little water mixed in with butter will prevent its burning when used for frying;

That a teaspoonful of salt to a quart of the soil in plant boxes will kill the white worms;

That flour dusted on cabbages when the dew is on, will kill off cabbage worms. Probably by closing the pores of the worms;

That tar may be instantaneously removed from the hand or fingers by rubbing with the outside of a fresh lemon or orange peel.

Friendly Advice.

When thou chidest thy wandering friend, says Feltham, do it secretly, in season and in love—not in the ear of a popular assembly; for many times the presence of a multitude is the cause of a man making an unjust defence rather than fall in a just shame. A man had better be convinced in private than be made guilty by a proclamation. Open rebukes are for magistrates and Courts of Justice; private are for friends, where all the witnesses of the offender's blushes are blind, deaf and dumb. Even concealment of a fault argues some charity to the offender; and when we tell him in secret it shows we wish we would amend before the world comes to know als misdeeds.

An Ethereal Hammock.

Once upon a time Sarah Bernhardt, while traveling, arrived at a hotel which was so crowded that the manager declared himself unable to give her sleeping accommodations of any sort—there wasn't a bed left.

"Well, never mind," said the star, philosophically, "that hammock will do."

"That hammock! What hammock? There isn't a hammock in the house. Oh, that? That's a cobweb!"

If the riches of the Indies, or the crowns of all the kingdoms of Europe were laid at my feet, in exchange for my love of reading, I would spurn them all.

Census Reports on Wages.

One of the assertions which the advocates of the existing high tariff in the United States are never weary of affirming and reiterating is that the laborers in the protected industries have been thereby greatly benefited through the permanency of employment (the stagnation of industry from 1873 to 1878 and the strikes and lockouts of 1882 to the contrary notwithstanding), and through the receipt of extremely high wages, by reason of which the ironworkers of Pennsylvania, according to the Hon. W. D. Kelley, are enabled and accustomed to adorn the walls of their residences "with chromos and fine engravings," and otherwise to fare sumptuously. Heretofore, in the absence of any collection of statistics which all interested were willing or constrained to accept as authoritative, the discussions which have taken place between the advocates of "tariff reductions" and "high protection" in respect to labor, wages prices and profits, have been in a great degree unsatisfactory, those on either side who did not want to be convinced being generally strengthened in their preconceived opinions, while others, fairly open to conviction, found themselves utterly confused by a conflict of assertion and inference which did not admit of any complete refutation or verification.

The recent publication of the results of the census of 1880 have, however, at last, in many departments of domestic industry, placed matters upon a new and different footing, and given to the public a revelation of positive facts which cannot be hereafter either ignored or denied. Thus, in a series of articles on our "Iron and Steel Industries," published some weeks since in our columns, it was conclusively demonstrated from an analysis of the census returns that in place of the receipt of exceptionally high wages by the laborers employed in these highly protected industries, the average wage paid them was only about $1.16 per diem, or $345 per annum, a rate about the average paid to the commonest and least skilled labor in most parts of the country; and, also, that the laborers in the industries in the United States derive no benefit whatever from the greatly enhanced prices which the existing tariff permits the owners of coal and iron lands and of the iron and steel furnaces and rolling mills in this country to charge to the general public as consumers.

Similar striking and interesting conclusions are now deducible from the statistics of the manufactures of twenty of the principal cities of the United States, as set forth in one of the most recent of the bulletins of the Census Bureau. In these manufactures, which include all the more especially protected industries, the number of employes is returned at 943,494, comprising 693,937 men, 224,-193 women and 60,567 children. The aggregate annual wages paid to the same were $579,284,931, which, assuming 300 working days in the year, would show a disbursement of $1,361,-262 for each day, and an average of $1.35 per day for each person employed. Selecting Philadelphia from the list of the twenty cities as the one which may be fairly regarded as having done the most to impose the high protective tariff system upon the country, the analysis of the census returns affords the following results:

Number of employes	177,862
Annual aggregate wages	$60,057,29
Daily disbursement for 300 days	$200,190.97
Average wages per hand per day	1.36

It will thus be seen that in this centre of protection the average wages paid to labor are 17 cents per day less than the general average paid in the twenty selected cities located all over the continent; or, leaving Philadelphia out of the list, the average paid to manufacturing labor rises from $1.33 to $1.37 per day.

These figures are hard nuts to crack for that class of people who have been assuring the workingmen and women of the country that high protection inevitably assures them higher wages. With the prices of commodities at normal rates, $9 per week is little enough to enable the laborer in the manufactories of our large cities to provide himself with food, fuel, clothing and shelter—more especially if he has others dependent on him—and every advance in commodity prices means reduction of wages through diminished purchasing power. Since 1879 the advance in the prices of commodities has been at least 20 per cent., and there has been no general increase of wages in consequence. Hence the reasonable discontent of labor everywhere. Hence the continual strikes and local disturbances. Now, in what way is the laborer to look for relief, with from seven hundred thousand to a million recruits to the labor market pouring in annually? Not by denouncing employers, who, in all but exceptional instances, pay the average market price of labor, but rather by denouncing all men and measures which are instrumental in unnecessarily augmenting the cost of living by excessive taxation, wasteful expenditures, and the continuance of a policy which prevents the expansion of the markets for the products of our various industries. Let these destroyers of relief and a better state of things ask themselves: Why should this land, so productive of abundance that we are able to contribute largely to the food supply of almost all nations, be at the same time the most costly of all lands to live in. And when they have once fully comprehended what is involved in this asking they will have made some progress in determining a solution of the problem.—*New York Times.*

Sanitary.

A CURE FOR REVEALGIA.

A Tennessee Physician's Experience with Ether Spray.

In the spring of 1869 we had the most severe attack of facial neuralgia which it has been our lot to witness in more than eighteen years of practice; for two weeks we had to confine ourselves to a darkened chamber, and the lightest foot-fall on the floor caused us the most excruciating agony. All the remedies, local, general, regular and irregular, were tried without any abatement of the trouble. One side of our face was terribly swollen, so much so that it was impossible to extract a decayed molor, to which we charged all our suffering, and it seemed as if we were destined to shuffle off this mortal coil by exhaustion from pain and want of sleep. We finally concluded to incise the swollen jaw, thinking there was an abcess about the root of the decayed tooth, and as the parts were so extremely sensitive, and, moreover, having a vague dread of chloroform, we thought we would try local anæsthesia by evaporating ether on the surface until the part was frozen. Our attendant complied with our instruction, and the spray was turned on. The first sensation was one of cutting pain, gradually subsiding until when congelation took place we felt perfectly easy, and ordered the cutting operation deferred. Then for fifteen hours we slept the sleep of the righteous, and when we awoke found the rubor, et tumor, colore, cum dolore entirely vanished, and we arose and went about our business, and to this good day, although we carry a perfect cabinet of curious teeth in our mouth, have never had a neuralgic twinge or touch of that "hell of a disease," a toothache. Well, to be honest about it, we did not at the time give the freezing process any credit for the cure, we thought the attack had about spent its force and was going to set well anyway, and we paid but little attention to the matter for a year or more, when a relative, Captain Harris, was visiting us, and took a spell of neuralgia, of which we had for over a year been periodically afflicted with, rarely passing a month without an attack. To give him present ease, we did not think of any permanent benefit, we tried the spray all along the track of the affected nerve until it turned the skin white. The relief was immediate, and, he has since informed me, permanent.

Since then we have used it in fifteen or twenty cases with uniform success, never having to make more than two applications, and it came to be a stock remedy, and we thought that in all probability it was so with most physicians, for we remember that when Richardson first introduced it (like all new things in medicine, it was vaunted for everything), and would probably have still thought so if a gentleman hadn't called on us some time ago to know if we hadn't a new treatment for neuralgia, and stated a couple of years ago he was on a steamboat and was suffering with that disease, when Captain Harris informed him that he was cured by some sort of a freezing process, and advised him to try it. When the boat reached Louisville, he called on two or three dentists and three of the most distinguished surgeons of the city, and they told him they knew of no such remedy for neuralgia, and advised him not to have anything of the kind done. On hearing this story we looked over our old volumes of medical journals and found not a single allusion to local anæsthesia as a remedy for neuralgia.

Now we must confess that all this sounds very much like the story of the superannuated clergyman who accidentally, while in the West Indies, discovered a cure for consumption, etc., only we don't want any one to send a stamp for particulars. Any physician can purchase a hand-ball atomizer for $1.50, and try it for themselves. They may use either rhigolene or other, and it will only be necessary to let the spray play upon the part until the skin turns white. We promised to offer no theory for its action, but we will venture this opinion: That the intense cold, by its revulsive effect, causes a complete change in the nutrition of the nerve; what this change is we will not at present venture to assert, only hoping that others who have better opportunities will give the matter a trial and fully test its merits.

France on the Congo.

The French Geographical Society is going to lots in a few days M. Savergnan de Brazza, who has rendered France the immense service of making Congo virtually a French river. Everybody has known the importance of the Congo since Stanley made his famous voyage. It is more than a river in breadth; it is a vast flowing lake, traversing the whole African Continent, and but for one accident would be the finest waterway in nature. Just before it reaches the sea it breaks into dangerous cataracts, which render all direct approach from the coast impossible. The Belgian Association, which fitted out Stanley's expedition, was formed especially to find a way of turning this difficulty. The river begins to be navigable only at Stanley Pool. How to reach Stanley Pool? Stanley could think of no better way than to cut a road from the seaside by the cataract to the pool, and $1,500,000 was subscribed for the purpose. Stanley set valiantly to work and cut his road, transported his steamer and at length came in sight of the pool, only to find some fifty vessels flying the French flag in quiet possession. The truth is, M. Savergnan de Brazza has found a shorter way to the pool. To the north of the mouth of the Congo lies the French possession of Gaboon, and in this direction M. Savergnan de Brazza began looking after affluents of the great river which might lead him all the way to the pool by water. He went up the river Ogovue, and found that this was separated only by eighty kilometres from another entirely unknown river, the Alima, which flows right into the pool. The Stanley road way from the coast was 345 kilometres long; the roadway between Ogovue and the Alima was but 80. M. Savergnan de Brazza kept his own counsel, came back to France, obtained a vote in aid from Parliament, went out again, and made such good use of his time that long before Stanley arrived he had seized the pool in the name of France, concluded treaties with the natives and bought large possessions on the banks of the river. By this enterprise France taps the Congo route and secures the outlet and inlet of what may one day become one of the richest trades in the world. It is part of a plan which she has been steadily following in war, in travel or in diplomacy for nearly half a century. Africa is clearly her promised land of colonization and of empire.

Agricultural.

Rose and Currant Worms.

A lady offers, in the *Rural New Yorker*, a remedy for currant and rose worms: Take one pound of quassia; put it into twelve to fifteen gallons of water over night, and next day sprinkle the infested plants with the solution. It is safest, however, to pin one's faith to white hellebore, which is a sure and certain destruction.

Setting Strawberry Plants.

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* says that the main failure in raising strawberries is in setting poor plants. Old plants are good for nothing; new plants from an old bed are not worth setting. We should set plants that are grown from those that have never fruited. When a plant produces a crop of fruit that fruit exhausts the energies of the plant to a certain extent, and its young plants will not have the constitution and vigor of those from plants that give all their energies to the young plants.

Putting up Sweet Corn.

Mrs. D. C. Josselyn, Minneapolis, Kansas, recommends in *The Fruit Recorder* the following way to put up sweet corn for winter use as giving very much better results than canning or drying: "Take the corn when just in the milk; scald it just enough to set the milk; cut it off and pack it in a stone jar with a layer of corn and a layer of salt; one pint of salt to a gallon of corn in layers alternately; fill the jar and weight it down, and cover to keep out dirt, flies, etc., and when one wants to use it, freshen it and season to taste. I like butter and cream."

Fall Seeding with Grass.

A New England farmer writes: "Many old fields are of late years being rescued by turning over after haying, harrowing down and having some fertilizer, either barn-yard, compost or chemical, applied to their surface and worked in, and a liberal seeding of grass seed." Another New England farmer writes: "Many fields are reseeded by merely harrowing the stubble immediately after the hay has been taken off, doing the work very thoroughly with a sharp-toothed harrow and then sowing the seed for grass, harrowing lightly over the seed to cover it and following with a roller to make all smooth. A top dressing of manure will be a wonderful help."

Value of Tile.

N. Y. *Tribune*: There is a savings bank for the surplus dollars of farmers that will give a better interest than 3 per cent. It is investment in drain tile. The Western people are finding it out, and the yield of wheat in the Ohio Valley is increasing in consequence. Agriculturists who have tried it say that they can plant their corn earlier; it is not so liable to rot in the hill; drouth does much less injury; the crop is so far advanced before chinch bugs and other insects appear that it resists their destructive ravages. The yield is twenty, forty, sometimes sixty per cent. greater. Secretary W. I. Chamberlain, of the Ohio Board, says he has seen land improved by drainage to such an extent that the first subsequent crop was so much greater than the average that the surplus more than paid the whole cost of tile and putting it down.

To Cure a Kicking Cow.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* having a kicking cow on which moral suasion had been vainly tried, cured her of the bad habit by judicious use of the mild weapon which Solomon held in much esteem: "I tied the cow up by the head (not legs), procured a good switch (not club), and proceeded to milk, and for every kick I returned one good smart blow with the switch on the offending leg. A few kicks and blows sufficed for that time. At the next milking only three or four blows were required, and at the third milking one kick and one blow were sufficient, and ever after the cow was as gentle as need be. Three important points are to be observed in the above treatment: First, uniform kindness and gentleness; second, never strike a cow for kicking when loose in the yard, or she will learn to run from you; third, only one blow for each kick."

Stacking Clover.

Rural World:—A correspondent in Kentucky writes: "In stacking clover the bottom of the stack should be covered with old hay or straw, about a foot deep, to keep the clover from gathering dampness from the ground. The top should be of old hay also, as clover does not turn rain, and the stack will be very much damaged if not well protected on the top. A stack should be egg shaped, whether bottom is of large or small size. The bulge in the stack should be about six feet from the bottom and tapered regularly to the top, and be about sixteen feet high. If thus made, the lower part and bulk of the stack is protected by the bulge or wide part. After finishing rake down well; a stack, if properly put up, will keep good for two or three years. But it is best to have a barn to secure all crops. A cone-shaped stack is exposed from pit to dome to destruction, and often is nearly or quite ruined if long left to the elements."

The Children's Garden.

New York *Tribune*:—Probably most readers with boys and girls of thirteen or fourteen or less have allowed them each a little plot of ground to be farmed or gardened after their own choice. They should be encouraged with advice, but with no insisting upon their taking it. They will make mistakes, as older people do, in untried paths, but they gain even by these if they see how to do better next time and have cheer enough to try again. And have needful lesson is that of waiting for the results of labor. Patience must be practiced by all who would raise plants to sell their produce, or would keep bees or poultry. Often hard work must be done a full year before its return comes in, and unless that is faithfully, fully and rightfully performed there will be little or nothing to show for it.

Food for the Soul.

To deny one's self is commonly understood to mean that one refuses one's self something; but what Jesus says is, let a man disown himself, renounce himself, die as regards his old self, and so love. And never was the joy which in self renouncement underlies the pain so brought out as when Jesus boldly called the suppression of our first impulses and current thoughts life, real life, eternal life.

Always One Vacant Chair.

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there;
There is no fireside howsoe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair.

The air is full of farewells to the dying,
And mournings for the dead;
The heart of Rachel, for her children crying,
Will not be comforted.

Let us be patient, these severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise,
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise.

We see but dimly through the mists and vapors,
Amid these earthly damps;
What seem to us but sad funereal tapers,
May be heaven's distant lamps.

There is no death! What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life Elysian
Whose portal we call death.

Where Christ brings His cross, He brings His presence; and where He is, none are desolate, and there is no room for despair. As knows His own, so He knows how to comfort them using sometimes the very grief itself, and straining it to a sweetness of peace unattainable by those ignorant of sorrow.

Rare Thoughts.

Saturday Afternoon.

Through flickering leaves the sunlight sifting
Falls warmly across the tidy floor,
The distant voices of gleeful children
Come faintly in at the open door.
The clock's low rhythm defines the stillness;
The house is resting from work well done,
The weary housewife, with patient fingers,
Knits 'mid the quiet so hardly won.

She ponders the day's completed labors,
Finished betimes, ere the Sabbath rest;
The dainties stored in the well-filled pantry,
The mended garments, the welcomed guest.
The toil-worn fingers move slow and slower.
Her head droops forward, her eyes fall soon
Close in a quiet and childlike slumber,
And she dreams in the Saturday afternoon.

She wanders with tireless feet of childhood
Through meads as she knew so well of yore,
And laughs as she fills her tiny apron
With blossoms fragrant, in boundless store.
Forms long vanished step in at the doorway;
Sweet voices sing a forgotten tune;
Angels ascend and descend before her,
And she rests in the Saturday afternoon.

The fading sun sinks under the hill-tops,
The shadows lengthen across the floor;
The birds chirp softly their good-night carol,
The children pause at the dark'ning door;
The tired sleeper no more they waken,
Pale in the rays of the harvest moon:
She wakes the dawn of an endless Sabbath,
Gone home in the Saturday afternoon.

What is excellent, as God lives is permanent.

Blessed are the home-sick, for they shall come at last to their Father's house.

Give what you have; to some one it may be more than you dare to think.

Tastes and Smells in Water.

Dr. William Ripley Nichols, in a paper on "The Tastes and Odors of Surface Waters," calls attention to the desirability of competent persons trained to scientific observation undertaking systematic daily examinations of the water in reservoirs for long periods of time—say for five years—to watch the changes that take place in its condition and the causes of them. He also notices that the means by which water may be made unpleasant are numerous and complicated, and are not always animal in their origin. The worst smell that he ever obtained was from allowing the seed parts of a species of *Potamogeton* to decay in water. Professor Brewer has obtained a fishy odor from the decay in water of the leaf-stalks of a pickerel-weed. Sometimes the odors and tastes from various plants differing from each other seem to tend into a more or less marshy or pond flavor. The water of ponds and lakes that are surrounded by woods acquires more of a bitter or astringent taste, that may be referred to the dead leaves. When a recently felled tree is exposed to the action of water, or when bushes or grass and weeds are killed by being flooded, the sap and more soluble matters are leached out and putrefy or undergo other forms of decomposition. If the matter is alternately flooded and left bare, decay takes place fast. As the level is lowered, those aquatic plants which grow in shallow water die, and if the water rises after a short interval it becomes impregnated with the products of their decay. If a considerable interval elapses land-plants grow upon the exposed surface, and, being drowned by the rising waters, tend to its contamination in the same manner. The substances which form the most offensive part of the soluble vegetable matter are albuminous in character, and the chemical effect on the water is to increase the amount of what is called "albuminoid ammonia." No doubt dead fishes and animalcules and their excrement add to the nitrogenous organic matter in surface waters, but their presence is not necessary to account for bad odors. As a rule, in waters not contaminated with sewage, the animal matter forms only a trifling proportion of the entire organic matter; but the recent investigation of Professor Remsen shows that in some instances the animal matter, as from sponges, may be appreciable and of practical importance.

An Ornamental Grass.

One of the finest of ornamental grasses, when means for saving it over the winter may be had, (covering sufficient to keep the ground from freezing) will be found in the Pampas Grass (*Gynerium Argenteum*) a native of South America, as its name suggests. South of 38 degrees it will stand over winter. Unfortunately in the Northwest it kills, though by making a frame over the roots and covering thickly with evergreen boughs and litter, it may generally be preserved.

About Silvering.

Some Plain Directions for Working With and Without a Battery.

For silvering without a battery the object to be silvered, after being freed from adherent dust, dirt, etc., is immersed for two or three minutes in a saturated solution of gallic acid in distilled water. It is then dipped in a solution of 20 grains of crystallized nitrate of silver in 1000 grains of distilled water. This operation is to be repeated two or three times, moving the object alternately from one bath to the other until it has acquired a silvery appearance. It is now rinsed in distilled water and laid on clean bibulous paper to dry. In the meantime have prepared two solutions as follows:

Reducing Solution.—Grape sugar or honey, 5 parts; quicklime (CaO), 2 parts; tartaric acid, 2 parts; distilled water, 650 parts. Mix, dissolve and filter.

Silvering Solution.—Dissolve 20 parts of crystallized silver nitrate in 600 parts of distilled water. Add strongest water of ammonia, drop by drop, continuously stirring the solution with a glass rod until the brown precipitate is nearly but not quite redissolved. Filter and put in a glass stoppered bottle.

If more of the reducing solution be made up than is needed for immediate use it should be kept in a closely-stoppered vial, filled to the top, so as to prevent atmospheric action.

Equal parts of these solutions are mixed together in a gutta-percha or japanned dish, and, after thorough stirring, filtered. The object to be silvered is immersed in the mixture, care being taken that the fluid shall come in contact with every part. The deposition of silver commences in from twelve to fifteen minutes, and continues for two or three hours, until the fluid is exhausted or the object sufficiently plated. The rapidity of deposition depends on the temperature, intensity of light, etc. After the object is plated it should be washed in a solution of carbonate of lime, rinsed in distilled water, and dried.

All sorts of organic matter may thus be treated and hermetically inclosed in pure metal. I have thus coated leather, bone, wool, hair, horn, silk, flowers, leaves, insects and anatomical preparations. Glass, porcelain and earthenware may be coated without first using the preparatory bath. If the latter (earthenware) be porous it will be necessary to first coat it with water-glass or varnish, otherwise there is great waste of material.

I have before me a sprig of arbor-vitæ, on which a dragon fly is affixed, silvered by this method more than six years ago. The coating is without a visible break, though it has been somewhat roughly handled.

Processes With a Battery.

The success with these processes depends upon making the surfaces of the objects to be plated good conductors of electricity. The principles and *modus operandi* are nearly the same in all of them. The object to be plated is immersed in a solution of some easily reducible metallic salt, and kept there until its surface absorbs more or less of it. It is then so treated chemically that the absorbed salts are reduced to a metallic state, and so intimately attached to and connected with the surface of the material to be plated that they will not peal off or separate under any ordinary circumstances. The subsequent treatment is the ordinary electrotypic or galvanoplastic one of plating with any desired metal. On account of their easy reducibility the salts of silver are those easily chosen for the preparatory manipulation.

Cazeneuve's Method.

Dissolve 40 parts of crystallized silver nitrate in 1000 parts of wood spirit. Macerate the object in this solution until sufficient absorption has taken place. The length of time needed for this will vary according to the material, the horny shields of beetles, for instance, requiring much longer time than the softer parts, or than a piece of leather. Removing the object from this bath, it is partially dried by draining off any surplus fluid attaching to it, and immersed in the strongest water of ammonia, by which the easily reducible, double nitrate of silver and ammonia is formed. The object is now dried and suspended in mercurial vapor. In a few moments the surface is completely metallized, and can be electroplated in the ordinary manner. This method gives excellent results, especially for hard, compact, organic substances.

Ore's Method.

This process is that which has recently been much used in France for plating anatomical preparations, and when properly manipulated gives exquisite results. The preparatory bath, like the foregoing, is silver nitrate dissolved in alcohol or wood spirit, six grammes of the salt to one liter of the fluid. In this the object is immersed for ten minutes, when it is taken out and carefully drained. It is then transferred to a close box, in which sulphuretted hydrogen is liberated, and left for fifteen to twenty minutes. When it is removed the surface will be covered with a dark deposit of silver sulphide. The object should be exposed for a few minutes to the air before transferring to the galvanoplastic cell where the operation is completed. A human brain prepared by this process over a year ago is still a beautiful object, and bids fair to remain so for an indefinite period.

In using this method for the preservation of grains and such material the object should be kept in alcohol for at least one month to give it the requisite hardness and consistency. Pledgets of cotton should be introduced into the fissures so that the circumvolutions are separated and the preserving fluid may penetrate every part. The pledgets must be removed before plating.

Professor Christiani's method seems to be a slight modification of Ore's (substituting phosphuretted hydrogen for the sulphuretted in the reduction of the silver nitrate).

To Keep Silver-Plated Articles Bright.

Articles of silver and silver-plated ware rapidly tarnish when kept in rooms where gas is used for illuminating purposes, and everywhere in cities like St. Louis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, etc., where the air is constantly filled with sulphurous vapors. My cabinet of silver-plated specimens, instruments and water pitchers used to give no end of trouble this way. This is all avoided now by dipping the art les occasionally in a solution of hyposulphite of soda. Large articles, like pitchers and salvers, should be wiped off with a rag dipped in the solution, and dried with a soft towel. A rub with a bit of chamois leather makes them as brilliant as new.

Wesley's Tact.

The following anecdote of the founder of Methodism has, we believe, never been published. It reaches us from a trustworthy source, and it illustrates in a remarkable manner the mingled tact and piety of that eminent man.

Although Wesley, like the Apostles, found that his preaching did not greatly affect the mighty or the noble, still he numbered some families of good position among his followers. It was at the house of one of these that the incident here recorded took place. Wesley had been preaching; and a daughter of a neighboring gentleman, a girl remarkable for her beauty, had been profoundly impressed by his exhortations. After the sermon Wesley was invited to this gentleman's house to luncheon, and with himself one of his preachers was entertained. This preacher, like many of the class at that time, was a man of plain manners, and not conscious of the restraints of good society. The fair young Methodist sat beside him at the table, and he noticed that she wore a number of rings. During a pause in the meal the preacher took hold of the young lady's hand, and raising it in the air, called Wesley's attention to the sparkling jewels. "What do you think of this, sir," he said, "*for a Methodist's hand?*"

The girl turned crimson. For Wesley, with his known and expressed aversion to finery, the question was a peculiarly awkward one. But the aged evangelist showed a tact which Chesterfield might have envied. He looked up with a quiet, benevolent smile, and simply said, "*The hand* is very beautiful."

The blushing beauty had expected something far different from a reproof wrapped up with such felicity in a compliment. She had the good sense to say nothing; but when, a few hours later, she again appeared in Wesley's presence, the beautiful hand was stripped of every ornament except those which nature had given.

Statistical.

The Suez Canal is one of the most valuable pieces of property in the world. The net profits last year were over $5,000,000. This was an increase of over 28 per cent. over the profits of the previous year. Each ship that passes through the canal pays a little over 20 cents a ton.

It is stated that for every ten hogsheads of sugar extracted from the sugar cane, eleven hogsheads are lost because adequate machinery has yet been devised for crushing the cane and extracting the rich juices thereof. The assertion comes from the very highest authority on matters appertaining to the sugar culture that our planters lose 200,000 hogsheads a year by this waste, an amount representing $20,000,000 per annum.

The importation of potatoes from Great Britain and Ireland to the United States and Canada is increasing. For the first quarter of 1882 the receipts at New York were 596 927 sacks, or 742,842 barrels. An average of 70 cents a bushel was obtained in New York. Deducting duty and freight a profit of nearly $1,000,000 was the result. Potatoes are about $10 per ton in Europe. This profit is encouraging shippers, and the Canadians are expecting to see a decrease in the cost of native potatoes in consequence of these importations.

St. Isaac's, the great cathedral at St. Petersburg, which was finished in 1859 and cost $25,000,000, is slowly sinking into the ground, and the authorities do not know how to stop it. The Russian capital is built upon a marsh, and the site of St. Isaac's is on one of its softest parts. Over $1,000,000 was originally spent in driving piles, but the building has never been firm, and now threatens to topple over at one corner, a recent examination showed that on one side the columns had separated from the architrave, leaving a space of three inches between. The roof was at once lightened by removing large stones, but new fissures appeared as the work went on, the workmen left in fear and the engineers gave up the job as a bad one. Since then nothing has been done except to hold consultations and reject unpractical plans for saving the building.

Believe This Tale if You Can Swallow a Whale.

A gentleman from Hartwell sent on to the Great Western Gun Works and purchased a small parlor rifle, with 1000 cartridges of the smallest size, the bullet being about the size of a duck shot. He went over to Benson's mill-pond frog hunting, and found a very large frog of the masculine gender sitting on a stump just above the water. He shot twenty-seven times at him, when his frogship lost his balance and dropped into the shallow water. Upon taking the frog out it was found he had swallowed twenty-six of the bullets, catching them in his mouth, supposing them to be flies. When he went to move the weight of the lead carried him overboard, and when taken out was not dead but awful sullen. Western gun works frogs very slowly in this section. You needn't believe this tale if you can't swallow a whale.

Every good act is charity. Giving water to the thirsty is charity. Removing stones and thorns from the road is charity. Putting a wanderer in the right way is charity. Smiling in your brother's face is charity. A man's true wealth is the good he does in the world. When he dies, mortals will ask what property he has left behind him; but angels will inquire, "What good deeds has thou sent before thee?"

Home Economies.

BLACKBERRY JELLY.—Bruise the fruit, put in a thin cloth, and allow to strain over night. Next morning add half a pound of sugar to each pint of juice; boil twenty minutes.

ANOTHER WAY.—Gather the fruit when perfectly ripe and in very dry weather. Put the berries in a jar and set the jar in hot water, keeping it boiling until the juice is extracted from the fruit. Pass it through a fine sieve or jelly bag without much pressure. For every pint of juice add fourteen ounces of sugar, and boil in a clean preserving pan five and twenty minutes, carefully taking off the scum as it rises to the surface. Place it hot in small jars and cover it down with thin tissue paper, dipped in brandy, and brown paper over it. Keep it in a cool, dry place.

BLACKBERRY JAM.—To each pound of ripe fruit (very ripe), stewed in a porcelain kettle, add one pound of best loaf sugar, and mash the contents fine with a strong iron or wooden spoon, while still upon the fire. When well mixed and boiled fifteen minutes longer, stirring well the meanwhile, fill small jars or glasses, and set away. In any of the preceding recipes raspberries may be substituted for blackberries, as may also strawberries. The jelly made of *blackberries* is, however, particularly useful in dysentery and other similar complaints, and the following recipes are also useful in the same complaints:

BLACKBERRY SYRUP.—Make a simple syrup of a pound of sugar to each pint of water; boil until it is rich and thick, then add to it as many pints of the expressed juice of the blackberries as there are pounds of sugar; put half a nutmeg grated to each quart of the syrup; set aside until cold, then bottle for use. A tablespoonful for a child, or a wineglassful for an adult is the dose.

BLACKBERRY DRINK.—To twelve quarts of the berries put two quarts of clear water, with five ounces of tartaric acid dissolved in it. Let this stand forty-eight hours; then let the juice drip through a flannel cloth or sieve without pressure. To a pint of this juice put a pound of sugar and bottle forthwith. Tie over the mouth of each bottle a piece of cloth, and let stand about ten days. Then cork the bottles and use when desired, remembering the acid is never used alone, but always diluted with two-thirds of its quantity of ice water. The juice of strawberries, raspberries, currants or Morilla cherries may be prepared in the same way.

BLACKBERRY VINEGAR. — One quart of blackberries to one of sharp vinegar. Let them stand a day; squeeze out the juice; add to this, two days in succession, as much fruit as the vinegar will hold. To each quart of the vinegar thus prepared put two pounds of sugar, and boil from five to ten minutes. When cool, bottle and seal. This will be found a pleasant and cooling beverage in hot weather, when mixed in the proportions of two-thirds water to one of the vinegar.

CAPPILAIRE.—Mix six eggs, well beaten up, with fourteen pounds of loaf sugar and three pounds of coarse sugar; put them into three quarts of water, boil it twice, skim it well and add a quarter of a pint of orange-flower water; strain it through a jelly-bag and put it into bottles for use. A spoonful or two of this syrup, put into a draught of either cold or warm water makes a very pleasant drink.

MILK LEMONADE.—Take the juice of six fine lemons, and the peel of three, pared very thin, two wineglasses of syrup, half a pint of Madeira or sherry, and one quart of boiling water. Put all into a covered vessel and let it stand for twelve hours; then having boiled a pint of new milk, pour it upon the mixture, after which let it through a jelly bag until quite clear. A very refreshing drink.

ROOT BEER.—Take a pint of bran, a handful of hops, some twigs of spruce, hemlock or cedar, a little sassafras, roots of various kinds, such as plantain, dandelion, burdocks, dock, etc.; boil and strain, add a tablespoonful of Jamaica ginger; molasses to sweeten and a cup of yeast. When you want it soon, let one bottle stand where it is warm, the rest will work cold. This will make one gallon.

EXCELLENT GINGER-POP. — Take three-quarters of a pound of white sugar, one ounce of cream of tartar, one ounce of ginger and the juice and grated rind of one lemon. Put these all together in a jar, and pour over it all four quarts of boiling water; let it stand until it is lukewarm; then add one tablespoonful of fresh yeast, and nearly one tablespoonful of wintergreen, or of sassafras; let this stand for twenty-four hours, then put in bottles, cork tightly and seal. It will be ready for use in a few days.

NECTAR.—Take a pound of best raisins, seeded and chopped; four lemons, sliced thin, and the yellow rind pared off from two other lemons, and two pounds of powdered loaf sugar. Put in a porcelain preserving kettle two gallons of water. Set it over the fire and boil it half an hour; then, while the water is boiling hard, put in the raisins, lemons and sugar, and continue the boiling for ten minutes. Pour the mixture into a vessel with a close cover, and let it stand four days, stirring it twice a day. Then strain through a linen bag and bottle it. It will be fit to use in a fortnight. Drink it from wine glasses, with a small piece of ice in each.

Science.

Phosphor bronze has an electric conductivity two and a half times that of iron or steel and one-third that of copper.

Certain physicians say that crying should not be repressed in children, as the consequences may be Saint Vitus' dance or epileptic fits.

The longest span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph in India, over the River Kistnah, between Bezorah and Sectanagrum. It is more than 6000 feet long, and is stretched between two hills, each of which is 1200 feet high.

In Switerland small coins are now made from pure metallic nickel rolled by the Fleitmann process. These coins are said to be much superior to the alloy of 25 per cent. of nickel and 75 per cent. of copper heretofore used there.

Experiments have shown that firing with a nine-inch twelve-ton gun at armor plating three and four inches thick, representing a deck of a vessel inclined between ten degrees and fifteen degrees, in no instance caused penetration, although full charges were used.

The *Illustrated Railway World*, referring to the production of steel rails in the United States, says that in 1874 we produced 38,250 tons of steel rails and imported 50,701 tons. In 1880 we produced 967,900 tons and imported 275,000 tons. Since the first steel rails were produced here in 1876 we have used 4,630,000 tons of them, at a cost of $184,000,000.

Regarding explosions in flour mills Thomas J. Richards, of the British Board of Trade, says that the elements of danger exist in all corn mills, the difference being in degree merely, and not in kind. Although disasters of the explosive sort are rare, they are ever liable to occur in all corn mills and cause accidents more or less disastrous.

By the adoption of preventive measures to guard against expected epidemics in certain English towns Mr. Edwin Chadwick estimates that three-fourths of a million lives and three million cases of sickness have been saved. This seems a somewhat startling statement, but the figures are the result of statistical comparisons, and are probably correct.

Dr. Samuel W. Francis, Newport, R. I., reports the successful treatment of an acute case of pneumonia by the inhalation of sulphuric ether. He says that "if seen early during the first stage, by inhaling ether for thirty minutes, every six hours, many severe and protracted cases of sickness would be arrested." Dr. Francis recommended inhalation of sulphuric ether for bronchitis in 1868.

A mill-pick maker advises that in grinding picks the pressure be not too great, and that sufficient water be used so that heating, which always injures the temper, be prevented. It should be borne in mind that cracking picks should not be used for furrowing, and no pick should be used after its edges are worn too blunt. When picks are blunt grind them to a straight level, one-eighth or three-eighths long.

Professor Whitney does not lay any weight on the removal of forests as a cause for the dryness and desolation of former fertile and populous regions of the earth. He admits that the greater proportion of land to water in late geological eras may have a little to do with the decreased rain-fall; but he attributes the diminished precipitation mainly to a lowering of the intensity of solar radiation during geological time.

All know that air has weight, but one is apt to have vague ideas as to the weight of comparatively limited quantities of it. A cubic foot of air weighs 538.1 grains, or something over one ounce; 13.06 cubic feet weigh one pound. About 65 cubic feet of air furnish one pound of oxygen. An apartment 8 feet high, 12 feet wide and 13 feet long contains about 100 pounds of air; and a room 40 feet square and 18 feet high contains about a ton.

The art of making glass is of high antiquity, but it belonged to modern ingenuity to develop the value of the invention, and to apply it to a multitude of important and in some cases indespensable uses. Not many centuries ago window-glass was only found in the houses of the very rich. Its use began in palaces. For a long time it was so scarce that at Ainwick Castle in 1567 the glass was ordered to be taken out of the windows and laid up in safety when the lord was absent.

Instead of the usual solid case of the Bell telephone, Herr Konigelieb, of Hamburg, provides a case in which the space between the membrane and the magnet is enlarged into a thin-sided sounding-case, and under this is a resonance-case, which surrounds the other at a certain interval. The resonance case is perforated at certain places. The inventor claims that he thus obtains a considerable strengthening of the sound; also a purer and more distinct transmission.

Novel Use of Glaciers.

The enormous glacier Fonor Svartisen, on the Senjen Island in Norway, which is the northernmost of its kind in Europe, will shortly, says *Nature*, be made the object of a remarkable enterprise. It appears that a number of speculative merchants in Bergen have obtained the right of cutting block-ice for export from its surface. Some blocks have already arrived at the latter place, and as the quality of the ice has been found to be good, large shipments may be expected. The glacier is about 120 square miles, and as the distance from its borders to the sea is only a couple of miles, the ice may be obtained very cheaply. A similar attempt to utilise the glacier Folgefondjen was made some years ago, but failed, owing to the blocks in their downward course repeatedly breaking through the wooden bore or conductor in which they were slid down to the sea.

Burning the Cobs.

COR. *Country Gentleman*: It is our custom to rake the cobs into neat winrows about a foot high, and after the wind has swept through them an hour or so set fire to them. When charred, we rake them down and sprinkle water on the mass, stir them again, and sprinkle again to be sure they do not go on burning and go to ashes. If now a seasoning of salt be thrown over the pile there will be a lot of feed for the pigs and hogs that they will enjoy hugely.

It is said that the barb-wire trade of the United States amounts to $10,000,000 per annum.

WAVE AFTER WAVE.

Out of the bosom of the sea,
From dim, rich coasts eye may not see,
By vast and urging forces blest,
Untired, untiring and unspent,
The glad waves speed them one by one;
And, goal attained and errand done,
They lap the sands and softly lave—
Wave after wave, wave after wave.

As stirred by longing for repose
Higher and higher each wave goes,
Striving to clasp with foam-white hands
The yielding and eluding sands;
And still the sea, relentless, grim,
Calls his wild truants back to him;
Recalls the liberty he gave
Wave after wave, wave after wave.

All sad at heart and desolate
They heed the call, they bow to fate;
And outward swept, a baffled train,
Each feels his effort was in vain;
But fed by impulse lent by each
The gradual tide upon the beach
Rises to full, and thunders brave,
Wave after wave, wave after wave.

Ah, tired, discouraged heart and head,
Look up, and be thou comforted!
Thy puny effort may seem vain,
Wasted thy toil and naught thy pain,
Thy brief son quench itself in shade,
Thy worthiest strength be weakness made
Caught up in one great whelming grave.
Wave after wave, wave after wave.

Yet still, though baffled and denied,
Thy spended strength has swelled the tide
A feather's weight where oceans roll—
One atom in a mighty whole—
God's hand uncounted agencies
Marshals and notes and counts as his;
His threads to bind, his sands to save,
His tides to build, wave after wave.

The Spirit of the Mist.

A wild, bleak place it seemed to strangers but as it was, Dame Breitmann loved it. Her thatched cottage was placed in a niche far up the mountain side, and all around were cliffs and rocks, and snatches of hilly clearings, where her little flock of sheep browsed, except when the snow lay there in great drifts, as it did throughout every winter.

People wondered that the dame should have chosen such an isolated spot for her abode, while the valley lay beneath, with its green fields, its sparkling streams and varied woodland, which could not find footing in the shallow soil above.

The reason that the dame loved the place, with its summer gusts and sudden storms, its winter cold and driving snows, was that she was a native Swiss, and all these reminded her of the land she left years and years before.

Then she had been a hale young matron, with a strong, honest, toilsome, good man, and three little ones after her, clinging to her skirts, as she worked with willing heart and hands to add comfort to the new home. Ah, me! she had seen sorrow since, and her husband and babes all lay in the church-yard, with slabs of granite above their heads.

Now she was a withered, wrinkled old woman, with hair lying white and smooth beneath her mualin cap, and with rheumatic twinges that often kept her from bobbing down the mountain path on Sunday to the little church where she had gone for forty years.

Only Bretta, her grand-niece lived with her. A blithesome, neat-handed lass was Bretta, but with a head as light as her heart, and some vain notions in it, which gave Dame Breitmann many a qualm of misgiving, and called many a reproof down upon the young girl.

But Bretta was a willful minx, and the dame's precepts fell without impression on her mind. She would linger in the village where she went to sell the bunches of produce gathered from the garden, the great white-shelled eggs from the poultry yard, and the rolls of yellow butter which the dame gathered from the milk of her cow.

Never a Saturday but Bretta in her neat short gown and white starched sun bonnet with the heavy basket on her arm, trudged down the mountain path, out across the valley to the village houses; where her patrons lived. And never such an occasion but she returned with a yard or two of gaudy ribbon, a tinsel brooch, or some other bit of finery to adorn her person at the next day's meeting, where she dropped a penny into the mission-box instead of the shilling which the dame allowed her.

All this troubled the good dame sorely, and besides, she worried herself into a fever of anxiety every night when the girl went down to the mountain to drive the cow up from the pastures. The dusk would creep down and the mists settle over the valley, before the bell about Crumple's neck could be heard tinkling as she came slowly up the path. It was no use to find fault with or to send her hours earlier, for she only loitered the more on the way. But Dame Breitmann need not have feared for her Bretta was fleet and sure of foot as a chamois, and knew every rock and crevice until she could tread them safely in the darkest night.

"Make haste, Bretta," the dame would say, every evening when the girl tied her bonnet over her glossy brown hair, "Get thee home before the twilight falls."

"Ay, granny," Bretta would respond, bounding away before other admonition could be given her.

And then she would sing snatches of song, and turn from the path into all sorts of out-of-the-way places, in search of gray lichens and red cup moss, or clamber up the precipices after glittering sparks, which she was sure were precious jewels until she reached them, when they turned to pink or white pebbles in her hand. So when the valley was reached, the shadows would lie thick and dark in in every nook, and the mountain top would be lost from sight by the mist which hung between. Then Bretta, who knew nothing of fear, would call Crumple and start her along the path, while she lingered to chat with the lasses she might meet. So it was that she trudged homeward one night, later than was her wont, with Crumple's bell sounding far ahead.

Now, the broad path up the mountain wound in and out in great curves, avoiding the chasms, and choosing the most gradual ascent. There was another and more direct way which Bretta often followed, and which she chose now to accelerate her return. This was narrow and rough, and in some places so steep that climbing up it from rock to rock was like ascending a great natural stairway.

This night the mist had settled down until it hung an impenetrable curtain, shutting out everything into a region of obscurity. Even Bretta's sharp eyes could not distinguish objects more than a yard distant; but she clambered on fearlessly, secure in her perfect knowledge of the way. At length the path verged upon a more level space, where on one side there was a sheer descent of a hundred feet, and on the other the rocks broke away in a wide cleft or ravine.

Bretta was half way across this ridge stretching over this space to the next ascent, when she paused at a sight which took away her breath and held her motionless as she gazed at it.

A woman's figure, taller, she knew, than any living woman could be, white and dim, and wavering, stood up against the mist out over the middle of the precipice. It had long floating hair waving about its shoulders, and seemed to approach or recede as the mist thickened or was pierced by the moon rays.

For a moment Bretta lost speech and thought, and gazed awe stricken upon it. Then her native courage came back, and clasping her hands reverently, she addressed it:

"Spirit, whatever thou art, what wouldst thou with me?"

The spirit did not speak, but as Bretta folded her hands, threw up its arms as though warning her back.

"Speak to me," Bretta cried, imploringly. "See I do not fear thee. Tell me why thou hast sought me here?"

But the figure wavered away, and Bretta turned to see the mist breaking and rolling up before the moonlight. When she looked again, spirit and mist had both vanished. She turned her face toward the mountain, and there, a few steps before her, the ledge had crumbled away, leaving a yawning gulf in to which she surely would have fallen had she attempted to traverse it through the mist.

"Ah, now I know it was a good spirit," she said to herself. "But for it I should be lying down there bruised and dying upon the rock."

With a thankful heart Bretta crept down the ledge and back through the ravine, until she could regain the path beyond the new-made fissure.

She found Crumple grazing near the cow yard and shut her within, while she went on to the cottage, where Dame Breitmann had grown nervous over her absence.

"Child, Child! why wilt thou loiter so late? Thou wilt come to no good by it."

"Never mind, granny," Bretta answered, with her usual careless laugh, as she reached down the bright tin pail from the shelf. "I have come to no ill by it yet."

The dame sighed, and took up the gray stocking from her lap. But her thoughts were troubled, and her hands trembled so that she dropped the stitches from her needle and tangled the yarn unwound from her ball.

Bretta, coming in with foaming, brimming pail, found her straining her eyes over the mis-wrought work.

"Let me do it, granny," she said, with more thoughtfulness than she often displayed. And taking the knitting from the aged hand, she kneeled before the fire and proceeded to set it right.

Dame Breitmann laid her quivering hand upon the girl's head, passing it down the long locks which had escaped from their fastening, then uttered a reproving exclamation:

"Bretta, child, thy hair is heavy with damp; where was thy bonnet?"

But Bretta was lost in her own thoughts, and it was easy to conjecture that she had carried her head covering instead of wearing it.

From that day the girl studied more carefully her grandaunt's comfort. When she sewed, she picked up the scraps and lint she had scattered, instead of racing away, as heretofore, the moment her task was done. A little watchfulness on her part spared the good dame many a painful step. The latter wondered at the change and was thankful; but knew not the cause of it, for Bretta had never told her that she seen the Spirit of the Mist.

The girl thought the spectre she had seen was a special protecting power, and thinking that such was watching over her, taught her greater gentleness toward others who were not so favored.

For a time the dame had no cause for complaint. Then Bretta longed to see the spirit again, and lingered late upon the ledge. But night after night passed and it did not come.

Weeks passed. Bretta was gradually going back to her light ways. One night she lingered late in the valley, and speeding homeward, thought nothing of the spirit until she reached the ledge. She was half startled to find it there again, pictured against the mist midway out over the precipice. She spoke, but it did not answer, and vanished as before when the mist rolled away in the moonlight.

A sound floated up from the void of space which chilled her blood. But she was a brave girl, so she leaned far out over the precipice, striving to pierce the darkness beneath. Then the sound was repeated, and she knew it to be a moan of some one in pain.

She halloed, and a faint voice answered her. It was many minutes before she made out the situation, which we shall in a few words.

A man had been hunting on the mountain. Returning he had lost his way, and the mist had closed down around him. Wandering hither and thither, he had missed his footing at last, and fallen over the precipice. Down, down, brushing against projecting crags, until he clutched the branches of a scraggy pine tree, which had found root in a crevice and grew horizontally from it, thus saving him from the certain death which would have met him below. He was clinging there still to the frail support, but he was chilled and numbed by the mist, and felt that he could not much longer retain his hold. This much Bretta learned, and calling out her assurance of speedy aid, fled up the mountain path to her home.

Soon she was back with ropes which she securely fastened and threw down to him. With renewed hope he gained new strength and following Bretta's directions, climbed slowly, resting wherever he could find foothold, and ere long he stood with her upon the ledge.

Her strong young arm aided him up the pathway, and the cottage reached, he sank down weak and trembling, at his over-taxed strength gone for the time. It was days before he was well enough to leave, and meantime he won Bretta's confidence until she told him of the Spirit of the Mist which had appeared to her.

He made her promise to take him to the place, and when he was well again they went there together. Only the mist hung in thick darkness about the spot; the spectral figure did not appear.

"It will not come," Bretta said, when they had waited. She was scarcely disappointed, after having looked for it so many times before.

"Ah," the gentleman replied, "if it is what I think, you will only see it when the moon is full."

Afterward, when he was gone, Bretta remembered his words and proved them true. Any night that she visited the ledge when the moon was full and mist gathered there, she would behold the spirit, but at no other time was it visible.

Time sped away, and Bretta no longer lived in the thatched cottage upon the mountain. Good Dame Breitmann was laid beside her dear ones in the churchyard, and the gentleman whom the mountain maid had rescued, and who had since kindly interested himself in her welfare, took Bretta to his home, to be educated and provided for with his own daughters.

But one thing which Bretta's studies might have taught her she would never believe. It was regarding an optical illusion produced by certain degrees of light and density of air, and which explained the figure she had seen as nothing more than her own shadow thrown against the mist. But Bretta went on believing in the spirit to the last.

Raking Oysters by Steam.

The Method of Dredging in Use in New Haven.

Mr. Rowe, of East Haven, Conn., the owner of extensive oyster beds, recently took a number of gentlemen connected with the newspaper press to witness the manner of steam dredging for oysters. Mr. Rowe took the party down to the government breakwater, at the junction of the harbor with Long Island Sound. Here, within the breakwater, and a mile or two outside were three steam dredges raking up oysters from the too thickly settled beds, and placing them upon other more sparsely populated beds in the vicinity. At this time they were fishing in forty feet of water, but Mr. Rowe said he had oyster beds further out in the Sound that were 70 feet under water, and he could fish them up about as easily as he could in 40 feet—the difference being in the length of haul. The dredge, attached to a chain about an inch in diameter, which is worked by steam, is cast off from the side of the steamer. The chain rests on a roller, and there are rollers at the sides of the opening. This dredge is slowly drawn over the oyster beds, and at each haul two or three or more bushels of oysters are taken. It requires from five to ten minutes to make a haul. The little steam propellers of forty tons are capable of carrying 600 bushels from one bed to the other. The sixty-ton steamer on which the party were is capable of carrying 1,300 bushels. Some of the small oysters taken at this time were opened and they were of good flavor. A schooner is employed by Mr. Rowe to carry oyster shells and place them upon the oyster beds that were raked over last season. It is found that a bed of shells is much better than branches of trees for breeding purposes. A thin layer of live oysters is spread over the shells, to which the spawn adheres, and in about two years good size oysters are fished out. In this way the oyster beds are made and cultivated, and the process has made oyster shells worth eight cents a bushel, whereas they were formerly worthless. Steam dredging has brought about this result. Mr. Rowe says the oyster beds can be well sustained by steam dredging and by the reproduction on oyster shells. Otherwise he would not use steam dredges on his own beds. He finds that he cannot only sustain but increase his supply, by using modern improvements—equalizing his beds and cultivating new ones—all of which he can do readily and with profit by the use of smaller steam vessels.

The Prince's Cigar.

The scene was a first-class carriage on the Great Western Railway. The date need not be mentioned. There were no ladies in the carriages. One of the passengers took out his cigar case, and, giving a look of inquiry, but not making any remark, lit up, and vigorously puffed away. As he progressed toward the end of his cigar, he noticed a look of great irritation on the face of his *vis-a vis*. "I am afraid, sir," said the smoker, hurriedly, "that my cigar annoys you." "It does, sir; it annoys me excessively." "I am sure I beg your pardon," said the gentleman, and threw his cigar out of the window. "That's all very well," said his fellow-passenger; "but I mean to give you in charge directly I get to Bath. You were perfectly well aware that this is not a smoking-carriage, and I mean to defend the rights of passengers." "I am really very sorry, sir; but I took it for granted that there was no objection." "I made up my mind, sir," was the dogmatic reproach, "soon after we left Swinton, that I would give you in charge the first opportunity."

There was an awkward pause, and presently the offender said, "Perhaps you will take my card? I happen to hold a public position, and should like to avoid any disturbance." "I don't want your card, sir." "But you had better look at it." The aggrieved passenger looked at it contemptuously, but it was the card of a Royal Duke! Things now went on pleasantly; but before he left the carriage the gentle man expressed a hope that H. R. H. would not think that he had acted wrongly, "That is a point which we need not discuss," said H. R. H.

Discouraging French Military Swells.

The Marquis de Galliffet, who commands the Twelfth Corps d' Armee, is not satisfied with the eclat he gained in political circles by his recent conversion to Republicanism, or by his friendship with M. Gambetta. He requires something more, and forgetful of those traditions he so highly cultivated when he was a young and brilliant officer, using every art and stratagem to win the heart of the handsome and wealthy daughter of Charles Laffite, he has indulged in a long diatribe against what the officers of the French service term "fantasia." He has levelled his pen against those who have attempted to embellish the uniform of the Republic, and in the circular he has recently issued he calls the attention of those who are under his orders to the regulations of the service and the patterns which have been deposited in the Army Clothing Department. General de Galliffet accuses some of his officers of wearing jackets with absurdly wide sleeves. He makes the same complaint about shirts, and taunts those who display a "clean boiled rag," as Artemus Ward has called it. The inexpressibles are, according to the Marquis, made too tight in the leg and too wide at the bottom, where they fall over the boots, which have been made so ridiculous that they resemble far more the shoes worn by the courtiers in the days of Henry II. than a useful article for a horseman who has to do plenty of rough work. General de Galliffet has not limited his objections to costume alone; he evidently wears the regimental barber in his heart and has a regard for the Figaros of the garrison towns. He says: "Officers now wear their hair in such a manner as to permit a parting back and front, and in many cases the hair is plastered down on the forehead, giving an offensively effeminate appearance." In fact, the General declares that he perceives with the utmost regret an inclination on the part of his officers "to follow the fashions which have been introduced by a certain class of civilians, who, though young, are neither conspicuous for their intelligence nor for their manly tastes."

The Iron Workers.

A Sketch of a Powerful Organization.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States is one of the strongest labor bodies in the world. Previous to 1874 there were two organizations among the iron and steel workers. There were the United Sons of Vulcan and the Heaters, Rollers and Roughers' Association. The Sons of Vulcan were the strongest. It originated during the great strike of 1850; it was then only a local organization, and gradually spread until it had considerable of a national footing, yet without any apparent strength. These unions did not accomplish the ends for which it was organized. In several strikes they were defeated because of a misunderstanding between themselves. When the puddlers struck the roughers and catchers continued to work on muck iron from the outside furnaces, and consequently defeated the puddlers. In 1874, at a meeting of the puddlers in Philadelphia, a committee was appointed to confer with the Heaters, Rollers and Roughers' Association to effect an amalgamation. A plan was agreed upon at this conference and submitted to the annual convention of each organization, which met in 1875, and ratified the amalgamation under the title of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steeel Workers of the United States, and which includes nearly all the skilled iron and steel workers.

The Association has divided the United States and Canada into eight districts. The first is located in the vicinity of Pittsburg, including McKeesport and Homestead, Pa. It has two sub-divisions. The first contains thirty-one lodges; John M. Kelly, of McKeesport, is Chairman. The second division contains thirty-eight lodges, with R. H. Jones, of Pittsburg, Chairman, with a total membership of 30,000. The second division contains nineteen lodges, with Edwin Rodgers, of Wheeling, Chairman. The third district is sub-divided into two divisions, and is the second largest in the United States. The first division contains eleven lodges, Charles Avery, of Covington, Kentucky, being Chairman. The second division has fourteen lodges, Wm. White, of St. Clair, Ill., is Chairman. In the fourth district there are twenty-three lodges; P. G. Summer, of Joliet, Ill., is Chairman. The fifth district is no longer in existence. The sixth district contains thirty-seven lodges. John I. Davis, of Sharon, Pa., being Chairman. The seventh district, which takes in Harrisburg, has died out, the iron and steel workers in that city being non union men. The eighth district takes in Philadelphia, Allentown, Pa., and Rome, N. Y.; Andrew Lee is Chairman. It contains fifteen lodges. In sections not strong enough to be called districts there exist what is called "isolated lodges." There are thirteen of this kind under the immediate jurisdiction of the National President and Board of Trustees. These lodges are scattered over the whole United States from Portland, Maine, to Omaha. The total membership is 80,000, and the sections of this body, govern the affairs of over 700,000 engaged in the various iron industries. Each district is governed by its district conference which meets annually. The amendments of by-laws and revisions are made by the national convention which meets every year.

The officers of the National Association are a President, eight Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and three Trustees. The President and Treasurer are the only salaried officers. The Trustees are compelled to file a bond for $50,000. The President, John J. Jarret, was formerly a Pittsburg puddler. He is about fifty-five years of age, and generally regarded as a "square" man. He was elected in 1880 by the eight Vice Presidents to fill the unexpired term of Joseph Bishop, and subsequently re-elected at the Pittsburg National Convention in 1881. William Martin, General Secretary, is also a Pittsburg man. The Trustees are William Weihe, Samuel Witkknight of Pittsburg, and C. D. Thompson, Wheeling, West Virginia. Each district is governed by a Vice President and two deputies. There is also an Executive Committee, composed of the Vice President, the two deputies and four Presidents of sub-lodges.

Sentiment.

Culture can be acquired, but manly bearing is innate.

In the Sanctuary.

While pale with rage the wild surf springs
Athwart the harbor bar,
The safe ships fold their snowy wings
Beneath the evening star.
In this calm haven rocked to sleep,
All night they swing and sway,
Till mantles o'er the morning deep
The golden blush of day.
Here, safe from all the storms of fate,
From worldly rage and scorn,
Thus let me fold my hands and wait
The coming of the morn;
While all night long o'er moonlit turf
The winds bring in from far
The moaning of the baffled surf
Athwart the harbor bar.

Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall. A gem is not polished without rubbing, nor is man perfected without trials.

Mother's Wee Man.

Two violet eyes, intent and wise,
This great world view with a grave surprise;
Gaze at it, master it, rule, if you can!
That is the problem—mother's wee man.
Two sensitive ears, with unknown fears,
Turn at each sound the darling hears;
'Tis a strange, great world, but love is its plan;
There is no danger—mother's wee man.
Each tiny pink fist, fit just to be kissed,
Waves hither and thither wherever they list;
The right 'gainst the wrong, strike a blow when you can;
That is the battle—mother's wee man.
Two delicate feet, all dimpled and sweet,
To walk this rough earth seem strangely unmeet;
Yet tread the path boldly, it is but a span,
Life's little crossing—mother's wee man.

Russian View of the Egyptian Question.

In the name of civilization and order the English bombarded Alexandria, and they did it successfully. The light shore forts are destroyed, and the city itself was made the prey of the flames. In order to plant there a higher civilization they resorted to a senseless and merciless destruction. The English Government applies this theory, which is worse than Nihilism, to Egypt, while the Governments of the rest of Europe partly approve English action, and partly in silence let these ugly practices go on. It is said that Europe is about to aid England; in other words, to erect in Egypt a monument of her weakness—but we don't believe it. Some ten years ago Lord Beaconsfield made a good deal of noise, boasting that England could stand not only one but several campaigns at once, yet even Lord Beaconsfield did not dare to invade Egypt. He was satisfied with buying for his Government the Suez Canal shares and sending a commission to investigate the financial condition of Egypt. At that time Europe looked closely after English operations in the East, and would not allow any invasion of Egypt. But now the English Government does not need any support from other European nations in order to counteract Russian influence on the Balkan peninsula, for Russian policy is now passive. England tramples down the rights of its late allies by attempting to appropriate the most important international commercial way in the East—that is, the Suez Canal. While England was going on with her warlike preparations there was heard no protest from any part of Europe, and now Europe must deal with an accomplished fact—the English occupation of Egypt.

Civilization and order have nothing to do with the Egyptian question. Good order can only suffer by armed interference by the European States with Egyptian affairs. England tramples on the independence and liberty of Egypt, things which are indispensable for the successful advancement of any country. There is yet time to stop the English Government from further devastation and depredation in Egypt. The bombardment of Alexandria has given so far only negative results. The city is ruined partly by English cannon, and partly by incendiarism. Hundreds of Europeans have fallen victims of the infuriated Egyptian mob. This was a cruel revenge on a great civilized power for its invasion of peaceful Egypt. But the Egyptian army, though it has retreated, is yet far from throwing down its arms. The British Government is responsible for this bloodshed. In view of the bad results so far gained, it is fast losing confidence in itself, and is now beseeching the other Powers for co-operation, or at least for sanction of its deeds. We hope the French Government will refuse to take any part in the barbarous English treatment of Egypt.

Mr. Gladstone has been forced to take a dangerous step as a means of preserving his Cabinet. Recently he suffered a defeat in Parliament, which, under other circumstances, would have forced him to resign. In order to restore the credit of his Cabinet he decided upon this adventurous Egyptian campaign. But he may be sure that Europe will not suffer the Suez Canal to fall under the exclusive control of the English.

Tit for Tat.

"Women are so frivolous, so fond of dress, parade and show that they would make of government an everlasting spectacular drama," says a man.

"Possibly," retorts Mrs. Livermore, "but I can not remember ever to have seen women walking delightedly, for hours, in a torch-light procession, through muddy streets, amid the thundering of cannon, the flash of rockets and the blaze of colored lights. I think I have never seen them parading by daylight, clad in bits of abbreviated aprons, ornamented, as to the shoulders, in what seemed exaggerated horse-collars, their heads supporting an infinite amount of 'fuss and feathers,' and their swelling bosoms nearly bursting with ecstatic delight as they caught admiring glances from the other sex in balconies and at chamber windows."

Poet's Corner.

O Mellow Moonlight.

O mellow moonlight warm,
Weave round my love a charm;
O countless starry eyes,
Watch from the holy skies;
O ever-solemn Night,
Shield her within thy might;
Watch her, my little one!
Shield her, my darling!

How my heart shrinks with fear,
Nightly to leave thee, dear;
Lonely and pure within
Vast glooms of woe and sin;
Our wealth of love and bliss
Too heavenly-perfect is.
Good-night, my little one!
God keep thee, darling!

Rondeau.

When I am dead, and all my heart's distress
Lies in the sweet earth's green forgetfulness,
I care not, love, if all the world go by
My quiet grave without a word or sigh,
If thou but think of me with gentleness.

World's praise or blame is nothing; bit or miss,
Love is alone the measure of our bliss,
And safe within love's heart my love will lie
When I am dead.

To thee, my darling, all will seem amiss
Till gentle Time shall help thee to dismiss
Death's gloom; for that, too, hath its time to die,
And sorrow's thought grows hallowed by and by.
Take courage, then, dear suffering heart;
Read this
When I am dead.

By the Sea.

Only a long, gray stretch of ghostly sand;
Only a dark, dim sky that scowls in hate
Above this barren, baleful line of land;
Only a harsh red sea insatiate.

There on the shore lie sea-flung weeds like dame,
And out amid the bloody waves' hot jaws
Tosses a broken spar; this sea shall tame
To wreck each vessel caught by his tiger paws.

"Ha, how I laughed to see you drag her down
And break her with your teeth." "And I,
the sky,
Jeered as the fools prayed, foes against my frown."
"'Twas good. You saw . . those two young lovers die?"

Song.

Go hold white roses to thy cheek,
And twine them in thy hair;
Go gaze into their hearts, and seek
The message hidden there;
And when they softly, sweetly tell
Their secrets, pray thee listen well,
And dream 'tis I who speak.

Go wander where, low murmuring,
The brooklet glides anear,
And trembling willows droop and cling
With bended heads to hear;
And when the streamlet, rippling by,
Repeats its wooing melody,
Oh, dream 'tis I who sing!

Sweetheart, as fadeless perfumes throng
From roses long since crushed,
And as the brooklet's tender song
Is never, never hushed,
So will my heart keep day and night,
Its peerless love forever bright,
Through sorrow and through wrong.

Beautiful Fans.

Among the many beautiful presents given by the Duke of Albany to his bride was a lace fan with sticks of goldfish pearl inlaid with gold. These sticks tapered toward the point, and became paler in coloring. The inlaying was floral—Marguerites, daffodils and roses—and the design was repeated in the lace, where the rose petals were detached and fluttered with every movement of the fan. This is an illustration of the exceeding beauty of some of the most costly fans, which are of enormous size. Most of these not made of lace have lace borders supported by the sticks, which constitute a part and parcel of the fan itself, coming to the very edge of the lace.

The artistic feeling of the day is shown in the exquisite beauty of the painted fans. White and black satin fans, large in size, display the most admirable bunches of roses, flags, passion flowers, lilies and hundreds of other flowers, all so true to nature in form and coloring that you feel you could pluck them. These have the lace bordering. Another favorite painted fan is in sepia, with charming Watteau-like scenes on cream; and equally beautiful are the black fans of gray and white, with figure subjects. Many of these black fans have an applique of lace laid on all round. Large fans, oval at the top, with side ends shorter than those in the centre, composed entirely of smooth, shiny feathers, generally shaded, such as red and green, are new. They have mostly a silver ring slipped over them. Their great beauty is in the shading, especially in the gray tones. They are also to be had in plain colors, and they are often as not have a butterfly in green feathers settling on them. They are composed entirely of small pigeon feathers, and the sticks of many of them are inlaid with gold. Another class of the same sort of fan is made with tips of contrasting color, and some are spaced, such as brown, gray and gold, green, gray and black.

Another novelty is that in the centre of many of these feather ribs oblong pieces of ivory are let in. But with all these fans the same half-crescent shape is preserved—short at the sides, long in the centre.

Circular fans of marabout, shaded and in plain colors, not collapsible, are costly and most fashionable. There is a cheaper fan of the same class made of feathers, with a claw handle and a beetle or butterfly in metal resting on it.

Circular fans, covered with lace or with flowers, real or imitation, are among the latest introductions, and are really good additions to a dress.

There is a grotesque element, too, in fans. Very fashionable are large black satin fans, lined with old-gold or some other color, with a huge monkey or a parrot painted on it, the coloring carried down on the stick. Some cotton fans at low prices, in brown shades, with colored sticks, like cherry wood, have designs of Kate Greenaway figures in black outline; and a very large number of huge flowered cretonne fans are selling; indeed, during the season they will be made to match the cotton dresses.

What sunshine is to flowers, smiles are to humanity. They are but trifles, to be sure, but scattered along life's pathway, the good they do is inconceivable.

If you are willing to pay a fair price for your CLOTHING, and want to be sure of getting all you pay for, call on

SLEEPER & HOOD,

And select Your Garments from one of the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCKS OF CLOTHS

To be found in the City.

Remember We Warant Every Garment to Fit. SLEEPER & HOOD, North Main St. Concord, N. H.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR TRADE OUT OF THE CITY.

Higgins & Patten,

Concord,

Furniture, Upholstery, Bedding.

Five Reasons why it is to your advantage to buy of us.

1. We are manufacturers of our own goods.

2. We keep the largest stock in the state.

3. We sell more goods to the people of New Hampshire than any other retail store.

4. It is our constant effort to offer our patrons better and more attractive goods and at the same time maintain the low prices that have been the secret of our success in securing a large business.

5. Our goods are all WARRANTED to our customers.

The above reasons make the very best guarantee to every customer for Low Prices and Faithful Dealing.

Respectfully Yours,

Higgins & Patten,

122 Noth Main St., opp. State House, CONCORD, N. H.

STOVES AAD RNAGES.

"MAGEE STANDARD" RANGES.

'WESTMINSTER PARLOR'

Nickle plated, base burner and oven attached.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF LAMPS AND KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS in New Hampshire.

R. C. DANFORTH & CO.,

21 North Main Street, CONCORD. N. H.

GRAND MARK DOWN SALE

—OF—

Gents' Fine Ready-Made Clothing

—AT—

A. B. SANBORN,

36 MAIN ST., Opposite Warren St., CONCORD.

Preparatory to reducing our stock, we shall offer our customers, on Monday, June 26, 1882:

A Full Line of Gents' All-Wool Suits at $5.00. former price, $7.00

A Full Line of All-Wool Suits at $10.00, former price, $12.00.

A Full Line of All-Wool Suits at $12.50, former price, $15.00.

A few more of those All-Wool Indigo Blue Suits left, $8.00.

A full line of **Boys' Suits,** at $1.00, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50; former prices from $5.00 to 7.00.

The largest stock of Gents' and Youths' **Fine Fur, Straw and Manilla Hats** to be found in the State; at reduced prices.

Gentlemen's Fine Furnishings of every description at reduced prices.

Mexican Hammocks, the best known in the world, white or colored, full size and full weight, at $1.50.

Many other goods, which we have no space to mention, at equally low prices. Do not fail to examine this stock before making your selections.

A. B. SANBORN,

39 MAIN STREET, (jmos1-y) CONCORD, N. H.

SICK DYSPEPTIC OR BILIOUS HEADACHE CURED IN 20 MINUTES BY VIA-SANO

A Medicine recently discovered and used by an eminent physician with wonderful success. All druggists and country stores have it or will get it for you. Also a new cure for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA Sold by all druggists. Trial Bottle, 10 cts. LARGE BOTTLES, 75 CTS. VIA-SANO MEDICINE CO. Proprietors, Boston.

FOR BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS

—VISIT—

C. M. Boynton's,

CONCORD, N. H.

NEW FALL GOODS

RECEIVED DAILY.

"Sample and Goods sent by mail. We have everything just the same as if we asked you to read long advertisements; and prices always the lowest."

IMPORTANT

—TO THE—

READERS Of This Paper!

REMARKABLE

BARGAINS

—AND—

LOW PRICES

—AT THE—

Old Reliable One Price Dry Goods House

—OF—

Sterns, Wimpfheimer & Co.

—OF—

Concord, N. H.

It is our custom at this season of the year to make a clearing out sale in order to make room for our Fall and Winter Importations. To enable us to do this, we have made a great reduction of prices throughout our entire stock which now contains many special bargains such as we have never before offered.

Our great success and increase of business since we adopted the ONE PRICE System is very gratifying and assures us that the public fully appreciate the Low Prices that always rule at our establishment.

We are determined to sustain the reputation of selling Dry Goods lower than at any other store in the State, and to make our name a household word in every family. We only ask you to examine our large stock and secure some of the many bargains that this sale affords.

Unbleached Cottons for 4 cents per yard; a lot of Best Cocheco Prints for 6 1-4 cents per yard; Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, formerly sold at 37 1-2, now 15 cents.

We have made arrangements to have a good supply of these Bleached Cottons in 2 lb. bundles that are so very cheap and so much sought after. Only 50 cents for the bundle.

All our Dress Goods at wonderfully Low Prices. Choice Scotch Styles in Ginghams only 10 cents per yard. All Wool Cashmeres only 37 cents per yard.

These are only a few of the many good bargains that we can show you. We shall be glad to wait upon you and assure you that our prices defy competition.

The Old Reliable One Price Dry Goods House, formerly F. B. Underhill & Co., now

Sterns, Wimpfheimer & Co.

WHITTEMORE & REED,

Dealers in Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES.

No efforts spared to procure and maintain

The Choicest Stock in the City.

We keep as Fine a Stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries as any house north of Boston.

Hotel Proprietors and Boarding House Keepers will find it worth while to call and see us.

FLOUR AND TEAS A SPECIALTY.

All the finest lines of Imported Goods from England and France, including CROSS & BLACKWELL'S well known Delicacies & Staple Goods. Don't send to Boston when you can obtain the same goods from us, at Lower Rates.

58 North Main St., opp. Warren. (mar7 6mjeas) CONCORD, N. H.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL

GRAFTON COUNTY

FAIR!

To be held at

PLYMOUTH,

Sept. 26, 27 and 28, 1882.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT.
J. F. KEYES, Ashland.

VICE PRESIDENTS.
Nathaniel H. Weeks, Plymouth; S. S. Colby, Haverhill; Barnett Hazelton, Ashland; W. A. Berry, Bristol; Richard Brown, Bridgewater; George W. Sawyer, Campton; C. H. Weeks, Thornton; Joseph W. Campbell, Woodstock; Charles Spaulding, Rumney; S. Wheat, Groton; A. L. Brown, Orford; Calvary Wentworth, Alexandria; Asaph Knapp, Warren; Josh Mann, Boston; John V. Webster, Haverhill; Chas. H. Greenough, Lancaster; E. Knapp, Lisbon; R. S. Hibbard, Littleton; A. M. Stevens, Lyman; A. Judkins, Meredith; Henry Carter, Bath; Daniel Webster, Landaff; Frank Steele, Piermont.

DIRECTORS.
George W. Little, Plymouth; Allen Willey Campbell, Thornton; Hervey L. Rumney; Alonzo Kenis Wentworth; E. B. Mann, Woodsville; N. C. Bailey, Ashland; Chas. Eaton, Littleton; Amos T. Cummings, Orford.

SUPERINTENDENTS.
Horses—J. W. Little, Plymouth. Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry—C. W. Herbert, Rumney. Floral Hall—C. E. Bunker, Rumney. Ground Rents—M. S. Brown, Plymouth.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
D. M. Tenney, Groton; Manson S. Brown, Plymouth; Harvey Deming, Bath.

TREASURER.
W. A. COBB, Plymouth.

ASSISTANT MARSHAL.
JOSEPH COOK, Campton.

SECRETARY.
SAMUEL D. BAKER, Rumney.

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS.

On the first day of the Fair, the Secretary will be in attendance at the office near the entrance of the enclosure, for the purpose of entering articles presented for examination.

No premium will be awarded on any animal, unless the same shall have been owned by the applicant for two months previous to the Annual Fair; and no premium will be awarded on any field crop, or product of the earth, unless raised by the applicant the same year.

Stock and articles must be entered in the names of the owners; and Grain, Fruit, Vegetables, Dairy Products and Domestic Manufactures must have been raised or made by the exhibitor thereof.

No premium shall be awarded on any articles unless invented, improved, used or manufactured by the claimant, and possessing some distinguishing property rendering them preferable to others in common use.

No Animal, Article or Product shall be entered for more than one premium, except oxen in Town Teams.

The evidence necessary in any case to entitle an applicant to a premium will be left entirely to the judgment of the Judges; and the Judges are instructed not to award premiums in any case where the rules are not strictly observed.

It shall be the duty of the several Judges to make a report in writing of the premiums awarded, respectively, detailing so far as practicable the particular improvement or distinguishing property of the products, articles or animals on which the premiums are awarded.

The decision of the Awarding Committees will be final, except in cases of gross mistake or fraud. Appeals to the Board from the decisions of the Awarding Committees must be in writing and delivered to the Secretary before the close of the Fair, and must state clearly the grounds for, and facts by which it is proposed to establish the appeal.

All animals entered for premiums must be placed in their respective pens or places of exhibition before 9 o'clock A. M., on the second day of the Fair, and remain until examined and the premiums awarded by the Judges.

Each Town Team must be accompanied by an appropriate banner, bearing the name of the town it represents and the name of the person by whom entered. Said teams are requested to come the second day of the Fair, at 10 o'clock A. M.

All other property entered for premiums must be entered on the Secretary's books, and be deposited in the places assigned by the Committee of Arrangements for the inspection of the Judges, the first day of the Fair, and remain until examined by the Judges, and premiums announced as above.

The Judges are requested to report themselves at the office of the Secretary, at the entrance of the grounds, where passes or tickets of admission will be furnished (without charge).

Vacancies will be filled by the Directors and Committee of the Society at the Secretary's headquarters, Wednesday, September 27, at 9 o'clock A. M., when the books of entries will be delivered to the Judges, who will proceed immediately to the examination. Entries not made before that time cannot compete for premiums, but may be admitted for exhibition.

A good and competent police force will be in attendance to guard and protect the property on exhibition, but the Society will not be responsible for any loss or damage to the same.

Exhibitors' Tickets, $1.00 each, Not Transferable, to be had of the Treasurer, entitling the person owning the same to admission to the Fair Grounds during the Exhibition, and to exhibit and compete for the premiums offered, except on Trotting Horses, which require an Additional Entrance Fee of Ten Per Cent., but if any Ticket is Transferred, the same becomes Forfeited to the Association, together with any Premium or Premiums that may be Awarded under the same.

Any person residing out of the limits may enter articles worthy of competition, and may receive the awards or Diplomas, but no award in money will be paid.

No person will be allowed to see the entries until after the awards are made.

Six life admission Tickets, 50 cents; one-horse pleasure carriages, 50 cents; two-horse do., 50 cents. Children between the ages of six and thirteen, half fare. Checks given from 11 A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., on those wishing to pass out.

No person who is an exhibitor can act as a Judge on the class in which he exhibits; and during the exhibition of the Judges, if any person interested in them, by letter or otherwise, for will be furnished from competition, but exhibitors, when requested, are expected to make verbal or written statements concerning their entries and awards.

When animals or articles are not deemed worthy of a premium, the Judges will in all cases withhold it.

When there is a competition, the exhibitor may receive such award as the Judges may determine, but will not receive all the premiums offered in that class.

Arrangements will be made for the trial of Draft Horses and Oxen, by testing their strength, on the Fair Grounds.

The Association have adopted the following provision: That all premiums awarded be liable to a pro rata deduction on account of the deficiency that may occur in the receipts to meet said premiums and their expenses. Premiums not called for in 60 days after the same have been awarded, shall be considered a gift to the Society.

Animals and articles intended for exhibition will pass free, and passengers at reduced rates, over the Boston, Concord, Montreal and White Mountains Railroad. Extra trains will run on the second and third days of the Fair.

The Association embraces all the towns in Grafton County.

PREMIUM LIST

—AND—

JUDGES.

CLASS 1.—HORSES.

NO. 1.—STALLIONS.

Best stallion, six years old or over, for general use, other qualities considered, with show of stock, not less than two colts, $10
Second do. 5
Best stallion, four or five years old, 5
Second do. 3
Best stallion, three years old, 4
Second do. 2
Best stallion, two years old, 3
Second do. 1
Best stallion, one year old, 2
Second do. 1

Judges—Geo. Brown, Bristol; C. M. Buchanan, Thornton; Reuben Roby, Rumney.

NO. 2.—MARES.

Best brood mare, five years old or over, with foal at her side, $5
Second do. 3
Third do. 2

NO. 3.—COLTS.

Best four-year old gelding or filly, $7
Second do. 5
Best three-year old, 5
Second do. 3
Best two-year old, 3
Second do. 2
Best yearling, 3
Second do. 2

Judges—A. C. Baker, Ashland; W. B. Blandin, Bath; Chas. C. Smart, Rumney.

NO. 4.—MATCHED DRIVING HORSES.

Best pair, $5
Second do. 4

Judges—E. K. Cox, Littleton; H. B. Marden Plymouth; J. W. Pappard, Rumney.

To be owned by the exhibitor and driven together.

NO. 5.—FARM OR DRAFT HORSES.

Size and weight considered.
Best pair farm or draft horses, $6
Second do. 4
Best single work horse, 3

Judges—Charles Spaulding, Rumney; David Hoyt, Hebron; M. S. Tewksbury, Bath.

PURSE MONEY.

☞A sum of money not less than $200 nor more than $300 will be awarded in purses for the fastest trotting Stallions, Geldings or Mares in the State. The amounts of purses to be definitely arranged and Judges to be announced in bills issued previous to the time of the Fair.

☞Should the officers of the Society become satisfied of bargaining between parties to impose a sham race upon the Society and its patrons, they reserve the right to withhold the award.

CLASS 2.—CATTLE THOROUGH-BREDS.

NO. 6.—SHORT HORNS, OR DURHAMS.

Best bull, two years old or over, $5
Second do. 3
Best yearling bull, 3
Second do. 2
Best bull calf, 3
Best cow, four years old and over, 3
Second do. 2
Best heifer, three years old,
Second do. Diploma.
Best heifer, two years old,
Second do. Diploma.
Best yearling heifer, 3
Second do. Diploma.
Best heifer calf, 3
Second do. Diploma.

Judges—John V. Webster, Haverhill; William Gibson, Plymouth; Samuel Fifield, Bridgewater.

NO. 7.—DEVONS.

Bulls, Cows and Heifers. Same premiums as Short Horns, No. 6.

Judges—Nath. H. Weeks, Plymouth; Milton Holden, Rumney; W. F. Atwood, Lisbon.

NO. 8.—JERSEYS.

Bulls, Cows and Heifers. Same premiums as Short Horns, No. 6.

Judges—Abijah Aiken, Littleton; G. C. Jones, Rumney; J. D. Childs, Bath.

NO. 9.—HEREFORDS.

Bulls, Cows and Heifers. Same as Short Horns, No. 6.

Judges—Geo. W. Kenieston, Campton; S. S. Carter, Bath; Gilbert Dollof, Bridgewater.

NO. 10.—GRADES OR NATIVES.

Best cow, four years old or over, $3
Second do. 2
Best heifer, three years old,
Second do. Diploma.
Best heifer, two years old,
Second do. Diploma.
Best yearling heifer,
Second do. Diploma.
Best heifer calf,
Second do. Diploma.

Judges—D. H. Cox, Holderness; O. D. Doe, Rumney; John Carr, Ashland.

CLASS 3.

NO. 11.—TOWN TEAMS WITH TRIMMED WAGONS.

Best team of ten yokes, and no more, of oxen, four years old and over, from any one town, worthy of premium, $30
Second do. 20
Third do. 10

NO. 12.—STEER TEAMS.

Best team of five yokes of steers from any one town, three years of age, and handled by boys under fifteen, $10
Second do. 6

Judges—To be appointed.

Judges of Town Teams will take into consideration, in making their awards, age, symmetry of form, beauty of match, and be particularly guarded against old or overfed animals.

NO. 13—DRAFT CATTLE.

Size and weight considered.
Best pair draft cattle, on cart or drag, $3
Second do. 4
Third do. 1

Judges—Arthur Knapp, Warren; Samuel Connor, Woodstock; J. D. Carr, Ashland.

NO 14.—WORKING OXEN.

The Judges will require working oxen to be practiced at both hauling and backing before a cart, up hill and on level ground. Particular reference will be had to close matching, training, docility and speed, as well as size and general appearance. Oxen and steers broken to the yoke must be presented in the yoke, with a chain to secure them, and be accompanied by a suitable person to take charge of them. Fat cattle, simply because they are fat and large, do not come under this head.

Best pair working oxen, five years old and over, $6
Second do. 4
Best pair, four years old and under five, 3
Second do. 2

Judges—W. R. Park, Plymouth; R. Hobbs Wentworth; Herbert Moulton, Lisbon.

NO. 15.—STEERS.

Best pair steers, three years old and under four, $5
Second do. 3
Best pair steers, two years old and under three, 3
Second do. 2
Best pair yearling steers, 2
Second do. 1
Best pair calves, 2
Second do. 1

Judges—H. H. Cook, Campton; Willard Heath, Bristol; Rock Glover, Littleton.

CLASS 4.

NO. 16.—SHEEP.

Best Merino ram and four ewes, over one year old, $7
Second do. 5
Best five Merino lambs, under nine months old, 3
Best Cotswold ram and four ewes, over one year old, 5
Second do. 3
Best five Cotswold lambs, under nine months old, 3
Best Southdown ram and four ewes, over one year old, 5
Second do. 3
Best five Southdown lambs, under nine months old, 3
Best Shropshire ram and four ewes, over one year old, 5
Second do. 3
Best five Shropshire lambs, under nine months old, 3
Second do. 2

Judges—H. C. Carlee, Bath; O. C. Gillett, Rumney; A. W. Smith, Haverhill.

NO. 17. SWINE.

Best boar of any breed, $3
Second do. 2
Best sow and pigs, 3
Second do. 2
Best spring pig, 1

Judges—T. H. Palmer, Plymouth; J. N. Flanders, Ashland; W. F. Prescott, Haverhill.

CLASS 5.

NO. 18.—POULTRY.

First premium, $1.50
Second premium, .50

To be exhibited in trios, consisting of one male and two females, and will be confined strictly to the varieties named in the following list:—

Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Buff Cochins, Black Cochins, Silver Gray Dorkings, Plymouth Rocks, Dominiques, Black Spanish, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Dominique Leghorns, Silver Duckwing Games, Black-breasted Red Games, Spangled Games, White Games, Silver Pehads, Golden Polish, Silver Penciled Hamburgs, Golden Spangled Hamburgs, Houdans.

BANTAMS.

Black-breasted Game Bantams. White Pile Bantams, Golden Sebright Bantams. White Rose Comb Bantams, White Game Bantams.

TURKEYS, GEESE, AND DUCKS, IN PAIRS.

Best pair Turkeys, best pair Geese, best pair Aylesbury Ducks, best pair Rouen Ducks.

Judges—W. F. Langdon, Geo. W. Little, Plymouth; W. R. Parker, Lisbon.

CLASS 6.—DAIRY, BREAD, ETC.

NO. 19.—BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Best butter, twenty pounds or more, $3
Second do. 2
Best cheese, fifteen pounds or more, 3
Second do. 2

Judges—A. C. Webster and wife, Alfred Cook and wife, Plymouth; F. L. Hughes and wife, Ashland.

NO. 20.—COOKERY.

In this class are included White and Brown Bread and Pastry Cooking.
Best loaf white bread, $1
Second do. 1
Best loaf brown bread, 1
Second do. 1
Best lot of pastry, 1.50
Second do. 1

Judges—Mrs. J. A. Dodge, Plymouth; Mrs. S. D. Baker, Rumney; Mrs. A. Knapp, Warren.

NO 21.—CANNED FRUIT, SUGAR AND HONEY.

Best variety and collection of canned fruit, not less than five varieties, put up by any lady, $3
Second do. 2
Best display of jellies made by a lady, 2
Second do. 1
Best ten pounds maple sugar, 2
Second do. 1
Best box of honey, 2
Second do. 1
Best jar pickles, 1

All entries in this class to be entered by the maker.

Judges—Same as No. 20.

NO. 22.—FRUIT.

All fruit offered must be correctly named, and must be composed of exactly the number of specimens named. No person can compete for more than one prize with the same variety or varieties.

Best show of grafted apples, ten varieties only of six specimens each, $3
Second do. 2
Third do. Diploma.
Best show of grafted apples, five varieties only of six specimens each, 2
Second do. 1
Third do. Diploma.
Best show of pears, of six specimens each, 2
Second do. 1
Third do. Diploma.
Best show of plums, 2
Second do. 1
Third do. Diploma.
Best show of grapes, 2
Second do. 1
Third do. Diploma.

Judges—K. S. Hall, Rumney; Sylvanus Swett, Bristol; John Mason, Plymouth.

CLASS 7.

NO. 23.—VEGETABLES.

Largest and best display of potatoes, $2.00
Second do. 1.00
Best peck Beauty of Hebron, .50
" " Early Rose, .50
" " Rurnank Seedlings, .50
" " King of the Earlies, .50
" " Prolifics, .50
Best ½ bushel of onions, 1.00
Second do. Diploma.
Best ½ bushel of beets, 1.00
Second do. Diploma.
Best ½ bushel of carrots, 1.00
Second do. Diploma.
Best ½ bushel of English turnips, 1.00
Second do. Diploma.
Best ½ bushel of sugar beets, 1.00
Second do. Diploma.
Best five pumpkins, 1.00
Second do. Diploma.
Best five squashes, 1.00
Second do. Diploma.

Judges—O. W. Stevens, Charles Pearo, Rumney; Alonzo Kenieston, Campton.

NO. 24.—SPECIMENS OF GRAIN.

Best 1-2 bushel rye, $2
Second do. Diploma.
Best 1-2 bushel wheat, 2
Second do. Diploma.
Best 1-2 bushel oats, 2
Second do. Diploma.
Best 1-2 bushel beans, 2
Second do. Diploma.
Best 1-2 bushel peas, 2
Second do. Diploma.
Best trace fifty ears seed corn, eight row, 2
" " twelve row, 2

Judges—Thos. J. Sanborn, Campton; George Shepard, Moddamocke; Jeremy Gillman, Woodstock.

CLASS 8.

NO. 25.—MECHANIC ARTS.

Meaning to embrace every variety of Farming Tools and Implements, as well as the tools and heavier productions of the workshop; also, to include machines for sewing and knitting. Discretionary premiums will be awarded by the Committee.

Judges—S. W. Fletcher, Ashland; Orlando Fales, Rumney; Daniel Kidder, Groton.

NO. 26.—MISCELLANEOUS.

In this department will be received all articles not provided for in other classifications; such articles to receive a premium according to the judgment of the Committee.

CLASS 9.

NO. 27.—FLORAL HALL.

This department embraces all fancy articles of ornament, whether of utility or otherwise; all drawings, paintings and pictures of every kind; all displays of flowers and wreaths.

The sum of $150 is placed at the disposal of the Committee in this department.

Competition in this department will be restricted to the Association limits.

The following ladies will solicit articles for exhibition:

Mrs. William Thornton, Mrs. G. H. Adams, Mrs. D. M. Connell, Plymouth; Mrs. Warren Chase, Miss Mary E. Dix, Rumney; Miss Nellie Whitmore, Wentworth; Mrs. J. G. Moore, Lisbon; Mrs. John Smillie, Mrs. E. B. Farr, Littleton; Mrs. A. J. Edgerly, No. Haverhill; Miss J. L. Westgate, Mrs. Carlton, Haverhill; Mrs. A. Knapp, Warren; Miss Olive Powers, Hebron; Mrs. D. M. Tenney, Groton; Miss Martha Hutchins, Bath; Miss C. A. Kidder, Bethlehem; Miss H. C. Bucklin, Bristol; Mrs. A. L. Dearborn, Ashland; Miss Nellie Swain, West Rumney.

FOOT RACE.

Best and fastest running over the course, $3
Second do. 2
Third do. 1
Fourth do. 1

Judges—To be appointed by the Executive Committee.

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Transient advertisements as follows: Houses Land or other property Wanted, or For Sale or Hire; Help Wanted; Situations Wanted; Property Lost or Found; Board or Rooms Wanted or To Let, will be inserted in this column at the rate of ONE HALF OF ONE CENT PER WORD for each insertion, if paid in advance.

☞Local notices will be published among the reading matter under any town for one cent per word each week. Nothing published for less than 25 cents.

PEMIGEWASSET REAL ESTATE & BUSINESS AGENCY—Real estate property for sale or exchange. We also negotiate loans, buy, sell and loan money, rent tenements, stores and blocks, collect rents, take entire charge of buildings, and furnish theatrical scenery, costumes and wigs for dramatic, religious and other entertainments. Office—Third story of Tufts' New Block. jun16tf

WOOD WANTED.—At this office for subscriptions or cash. n15jes

BOARD.—At a moderate figure, may be obtained by addressing X, care of REPUBLICAN STAR, Plymouth. n26tf

LITERARY.—Persons of a literary taste furnished with congenial employment at home for spare hours. BOX 349, Plymouth, N. H. jan28jestf

FOR SALE.—Type Writer, Oil Stoves Pedometer and Sewing Machine, all new, at THIS OFFICE. d26jestf

NEW SEWING MACHINE—Only $15, at this office. jul1

HOUSE LOT—On Langdon street for sale cheap, on easy terms; nearly one fourth acre. At this office. 5augl

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—May be paid a THIS OFFICE by sawing wood, etc. jan26jestf

JOURNAL, EAGLE and STAR for sale at J. S. Tufts' Drug Store, Plymouth.

FARM AND MILK ROUTE FOR SALE. Situated near an enterprising village of about 2,000 inhabitants in Central New Hampshire. 50 acres, fertile, well watered; pastures and winters horse and five cows; good buildings; excellent school privileges; over 30 milk customers; receipts $600, yearly; price $1,200; call at this office. 6augjeod1

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.—In every town Land stay in the State, to solicit subscriptions to this paper. Liberal commissions paid and extra inducements offered. Send for full particulars. jan16jeod1

PAPER.—Printing paper of various colors size of this publication, for sale at THIS OFFICE For 1 cent per sheet. sp26jestf

HANNAFORD Ventilated RUBBER BOOTS.

WILL NOT sweat or chill the feet.
WILL KEEP the feet dry and warm.

These boots have been in use for two seasons, and given entire satisfaction. Hundreds testify that they can be worn with comfort. Best Para Gum Boots, $5.00. Will be sent C.O.D. Ask your dealer for them, or send for circular.

HANNAFORD VENTILATED BOOT CO.
70 Milk Street, Boston.

A Wesson breech loading rifle in good condition, nearly new, cost $25.00, for sale or exchange cheap, at THIS OFFICE. jeas augl8

Type for Babbitting, 10 cents per pound at this Office. jeas 17augl0

E. H. GOVE, Plymouth, N. H.,

Agent for T. H. ELLIOTT & CO., Real Estate Agents, Lowell, Mass. Both city and country property for sale or exchange on reasonable terms. A monthly paper sent free on application by postal. jeas 6m 7jun18

WESTERN TICKET AGENCY,
Plymouth, N. H.

Tickets to Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Port Huron, Detroit, and to all principal points between Chicago and San Francisco. For tickets and information, apply to or address

F. C. LOUGEE,
Western Ticket Agent.
General Ticket Office, B. C. & M. & White Mts. R. R. 1yjeas2apr11

A Good Salary!

And traveling expenses is what every successful salesman will receive who engages with us. Any man of pluck, energy and reliability can succeed. We offer special inducements beyond any other firm. Success brings PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT and GOOD WAGES. Particulars furnished on application. Address (with stamp) stating age,

D. F. ATWOOD & CO.,
Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.
jeas aug18dy

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY —AND— FEMALE COLLEGE,
TILTON, N. H.

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